

Poor Richard Almanac

(Revived)



1919

Tenth Year

**Wilmer Atkinson Co.
Philadelphia**



Three Human Links of Friendship

Franklin, Joffre and Lafayette are the three human links of friendship between the United States and France. Franklin the patriot, sage and statesman who carried our cause abroad and won the hearts of all French people during his 8½ years in France; Lafayette who won a similar place in the hearts of Americans by the service he rendered here as an aid to General Washington, and abroad in urging the French Assembly to help us; Joffre, the hero of the Marne, who came to America in 1917, 140 years almost to a day after Lafayette first came, and renewed the ties of friendship between the two republics.

Franklin was the first American to represent us in another country. While in France he met Lafayette, only twenty years old, who came to America at once and was made a major general in our army. Regarding the young soldier, Samuel Cooper wrote Franklin: "This young nobleman has faced uncommon dangers, he has bled for our country, and leaves it with universal applause. His whole conduct appears to have been most happily adapted to cement the two nations."

"The Marquis de Lafayette is arrived, covered with laurels," Franklin wrote from France in 1779. "He and his suite speak very handsomely of the Americans. All our letters from different persons in different bodies, the Congress, the army, the government of the separate States, are full of his praises."

French universities conferred honorary degrees on Franklin; Marshal Joffre was similarly honored by America in 1917. Lafayette was given a sword by Congress in 1779 in token of his services; Joffre was presented a sword by citizens of Philadelphia in 1917, at the time the French envoys visited Franklin's grave.

Franklin made France our friend; Lafayette strengthened the friendship; Joffre quickened it into action.

Poor Richard, Revived

A N

Almanac

For the Year

1919,

Wherein is contained

A Calendar for the Year; the Sun's Rising and Setting, fitted to the Latitudes of the Middle and the Southern States.

The Moon's Rising and Southing and the Moon's Phases; Eclipses for 1919; Indications of the Weather; Quotations from William Penn and Walt Mason. Together with Letters and Sundry Wise Sayings of Poor Richard and Useful Information from Many Sources.

*In other men we faults can spy,
And blame the mote that dims their eye;
Each little speck and blemish find;
To our own stronger errors blind.*

PHILADELPHIA

Printed and distributed by *WILMER ATKINSON COMPANY*
Publishers of *THE FARM JOURNAL*

Greetings Again!

This is the tenth year we have presented the Poor Richard Almanac, Revived, to the reading public. This number corresponds to the original Poor Richard of 1742, published by Benjamin Franklin.

"Observing that it (Poor Richard) was generally read," said Franklin, "I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people, who bought scarcely any other books; I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality."

Poor Richard's sayings lose nothing by repetition, and so we are including some of those which are particularly applicable to our own times, along with other new features this year.

The Fruits This Year

I find that this will be a plentiful year of all manner of good things, to those who have enough; but the orange trees in *Greenland* will go near to fare the worse for the cold. As to oats, they'll be a great help to horses. I dare say there won't be much more bacon than swine. *Mercury* somewhat threatens our parsley beds, yet parsley will be to be had for the money. Hemp will grow faster than the children of this age, and some will find there's too much on't. As for corn, fruit, cyder and

turnips, there never was such plenty as will be now; if poor folks may have their wish.—
Poor Richard, 1739.

From Dover to Calais?

By B. Franklin

When I was a boy I amused myself one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond, which was near a mile broad, I tied the string to a stake and the kite ascended to a very considerable height above the pond while I was swimming. In a little time, being desirous of amusing myself with my kite, and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned, and loosing from the stake the string with the little stick which was fastened to it, went again into the water, where I found that, lying on my back and holding the stick in my hands, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, I began to cross the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the least fatigue and with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I have never since that time practised this singular mode of swimming, though I think it not impossible to cross in this manner from Dover to Calais. The packet-boat, however, is still preferable for that purpose.

France's Gift to America

It is well known that France helped America in the Revolution; but the story of the French King's free gift is not so widely known. It is here told by Franklin:

"I received a note appointing Saturday last for a meeting with the minister, which I attended punctually. He assured me of the King's good-will to the United States, remarking, however, that I must be sensible of the great expense France was actually engaged in, and the difficulty of providing for it, which rendered the lending us twenty-five millions at present impracticable; but that, to give the States a signal proof of his friendship, his Majesty had resolved to grant them the sum of six millions, not as a loan, but as a free gift. This sum, the minister informed me, was exclusive of the three millions which he had before obtained for me, to pay the Congress drafts for interests, etc., to be expected in the current year."

France Loved Franklin

When Franklin left France for America after his long stay there, King Louis XVI gave the honored and beloved American his picture, set in two circles of diamonds.



King Louis' Gift to Franklin
From "True Benjamin Franklin,"
Lippincott

In his will Franklin says of this valuable portrait: "The King of France's picture, set with four hundred and eight diamonds, I give to my daughter, *Sarah Bache*, requesting, however, that she would not form any of those diamonds into ornaments either for herself or daughters, and thereby introduce or countenance the expensive, vain, and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country; and those immediately connected with the picture may be preserved with the same."

Franklin Met the King

We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the honor of being presented to the King. He spoke to both of us very graciously and very cheerfully, is a handsome man, has a very lively look, and appears younger than he is. In the evening we were at the *Grand Covert*, where the family sup in public.

The King talked a good deal to Sir John, asking many questions about our royal family, and did me, too, the honor of taking some notice of me; that is saying enough; for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this King and Queen as to have a whit less regard than I used to have for ours. — *From Franklin's letter to Miss Stevenson.*

Hoover 180 Years Ago

Hoover's doctrine of the clean plate, and the simple life, is not new; it is only an old thought in new garb.

Every age has had its Hoover urging people to "Go back to the *simple life*." In Colonial times it was Poor Richard.

"Be contented with *simple* clothes," says Hoover. The same thing is said more effectively by Poor Richard: "Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire."

"Be contented with *simple* food," says Hoover. And the words seem but an echo of Poor Richard's saying: "A fat kitchen, a lean will."

"Work hard, pray hard," says Hoover. Poor Richard said the same thing in "Work as if you were to live 100 years. Pray as if you were to die tomorrow."

"If you have a sweet tooth, pull it," says Hoover in true Poor Richard style, expressing what Poor Richard does in "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

"Buy with thought," says Hoover. Poor Richard's parallel is "At a great pennyworth pause awhile," and also in his story telling how, as a boy, he paid too much for a whistle.

"Use less wheat flour; eat more substitutes," says Hoover, urging the use of corn. Poor Richard's parallel is: "The flour of *mayz*, mixed with that of wheat, makes excellent bread, sweeter and more agreeable than that of wheat alone."

The Almanac

The Almanac's a splendid book,
A treasure-house of lore;
And to it we shall always look,
For what it keeps in store.

It tells us just the thing to do,
And when it's best begun;
About the storms that we'll go
through,

Ere half the year is done.

It tells us just how many miles
The moon is from the earth;
And other facts like this compiles,
To prove its wondrous worth.
It's got the best "best seller"
beat,

It hangs in every home;

We swear by it because it's
meet—

Worth more than mighty
tome.



Improving on Nature

The women we saw at Calais were generally of dark complexion; but arriving at Abbeville we found a sudden change. As soon as we left Abbeville the swarthiness returned. As to rouge, they don't pretend to imitate nature in laying it on. I fancy I can tell you how it is or may be done. Cut a hole of three inches in diameter in a piece of paper, place it on the side of your face in such a manner as that the top of the hole may be just under the eye; then, with a brush dipped in the color, paint face and paper together; so when the paper is taken off there will remain a round patch of red exactly the form of the hole.—*From Franklin's letter to Miss Stevenson.*

Franklin's Son Was a Loyalist

History records numerous instances of father and son being separated by political beliefs, but none more striking than the case of Benjamin Franklin and his son William, who was reared with every advantage of education and careful training. Through his father's influence he was made secretary of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and later comptroller.

When the break came with England, Benjamin Franklin gave up his office of Postmaster General and sided with the colonies. His son loved public office too well to follow his father's example.

William went to England with his father when Franklin was appointed agent for Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and while fitting himself for a lawyer, sought favor at the English court.

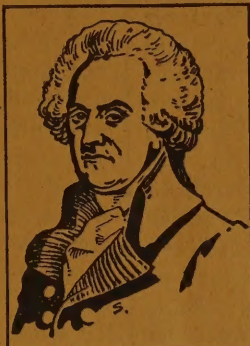
After studying law in London, William was appointed Governor of New Jersey. He remained loyal to England, and in 1776 he was put in prison, where he remained two years.

Released in 1778, William Franklin stayed in America four years. His property had been confiscated. In 1782 he returned to England and secured a considerable money grant from the crown for his losses, as well as a pension of \$4,000 a year.

Franklin's attempts to bridge the breach between his son and

himself were not entirely successful. In his will, though he

left his son certain lands in Nova Scotia, he stated: "The part he acted against me in the late war will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."



William Franklin
From "True Benjamin Franklin,"
Lippincott

Bad Spelling

"In my opinion, as our alphabet now stands, bad spelling, or what is called so, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters and of the words. To give you an instance: A gentleman received a letter in which were these words: *Not finding Brown at hom, I delivered your meseg to his yf.* The gentleman, finding it bad spelling, called his lady to help him read it. Between them they picked out the meaning of all but the *yf*, which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermaid, 'because Betty,' says she, 'has the best knack at reading bad spelling of any one I know.' Betty came, and was surprised that neither sir nor madam could tell what *yf* was. 'Why,' says she, '*yf* spells *wife*; what else can it spell?' And, indeed, it is a much better as well as shorter method of spelling *wife* than *doubeyou, i, ef, e*, which in reality spell *double-yifey*."—From Franklin's letter to his sister, Jane Mecom.

Sunday Morning Excuses

Some of Franklin's most sympathetic letters are to his sister, Jane Mecom, who in character and qualities of mind was said to resemble Benjamin Franklin. She was married and a widow at a very early age. She was left in poor circumstances, and through life was obliged to have recourse to her brother's purse and counsel. She was afflicted by the death or misfortunes of her children. One son, Benjamin, whom Franklin seems to have taken particularly under his charge, was apprenticed to a man in New York. When the boy complained of neglect and abuse, his mother turned to Franklin, and he wrote her a lengthy letter, from which the following is taken :

"As to clothes, I am frequently at New York and I never saw him unprovided with what was good, decent and sufficient. I was there no longer ago than March last, and he was then well clothed and made no complaint to me of any kind. I heard both his master and mistress call upon him on Sunday morning to get ready to go to meeting, and tell him of his frequently delaying and shuffling until it was too late, and he made not the least objection about clothes. I did not think it anything extraordinary that he should be sometimes willing to evade going to meeting, for I believe it is the case with all boys, or almost all. I have brought up four or five myself, and have frequently observed

that if their shoes were bad they would say nothing of a new pair until Sunday morning, just as the bell rang, when if you asked them why they did not get ready, the answer was prepared, 'I have no shoes,' and so of other things, hats and the like ; or, if they knew of anything that wanted mending, it was a secret till Sunday morning, and sometimes I believe they would rather tear a little than be without the excuse."



Value of Fresh Air

By B. Franklin

I hope that after having discovered the benefit of fresh and cool air applied to the sick, people will begin to suspect that possibly it may do no harm to the well. I have long been satisfied from observation that people often catch cold from one another when shut up together in close rooms, coaches, etc. I think, too, that it is the frouzy, corrupt air from animal substances, and the perspired matter from bodies which being long confined in the beds not lately used, and clothes not lately worn and books long shut up in close rooms, contain that kind of putridity which occasions colds, and not their coldness or dampness. From these causes, but more from too full living with too little exercise, proceed, in my opinion, most of the disorders which for about one hundred and fifty years past the English have called *colds*.

First Public Library

At the time I established myself in Pennsylvania there was not a good bookseller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books from England. I proposed that we all of us bring our books to that room (where the club met), where they would not only be ready to consult in our conferences, but become a common benefit, each of us being at liberty to borrow such as he wished to read at home. This was accordingly done and for some time contented us.

Finding the advantage of this little collection, I proposed to render the benefits from the books more common by commencing a public subscription library. So few were the readers at that time in Philadelphia, and the majority of us so poor, that I was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose forty shillings each and ten shillings per annum. With this little fund we began.

The books were imported. The library was opened one day in the week for lending them to subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned. The in-

stitution soon manifested its utility, was imitated by other towns and in other provinces. The libraries were augmented by donations, reading became fashionable, and our people, having no public amusements to divert their attention from study, became better acquainted with books, and were observed by strangers to be better instructed and more intelligent than people in the same rank generally are in other countries. This library afforded me means of improvement by constant study.—

From Franklin's Autobiography.



Protection of Forests

By B. Franklin

That the vegetable creation should restore the air that is destroyed by the animal part of it, looks like a rational system. I hope this will give some check to the rage of destroying trees that grow near houses, which has accompanied our late improvements in gardening, from an opinion of their being unwholesome. I am certain, from long observation, that there is nothing unhealthy in the air of

the woods; for we Americans have everywhere our country habitations in the midst of woods, and no people on earth enjoy better health, or are more prolific than we.

From the fly-leaf of a law book published by Franklin and owned by him

Leisure and Laziness

Methinks I hear some of you say, *Must a Man afford himself no Leisure?*—I will tell thee My Friend, what *Poor Richard* says, *Employ thy Time well if thou meanest to gain Leisure;* and, *since thou art not sure of a Minute, throw not away an Hour.* Leisure is Time for doing something useful; this Leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as *Poor Richard* says, *a Life of Leisure and a Life of Laziness are two Things.* Do you imagine that Sloth will afford you more Comfort than Labour? No, for as *Poor Richard* says, *Trouble springs from Idleness, and grievous Toil from needless Ease.* Many without Labour, would live by their WITS only, but they break for want of stock. Whereas Industry gives Comfort, and Plenty and Respect: *Fly pleasures and they'll follow you. The diligent Spinner has a large Shift; and now I have a Sheep and a Cow, every Body bids me Good morrow, all which is well said by Poor Richard.*—*From the Preface of Poor Richard for 1758.*

Is It a Shoe?

This prudence of not attempting to give reasons before one is sure of facts, I learned from one of your sex, who, as Selden tells us, being in company with some gentlemen that were viewing and considering a something they called a Chinese shoe, and disputing earnestly about the

manner of wearing it, and how it could possibly be put on, put in a word and said modestly, *Gentlemen, are you sure it is a shoe? Should not that be settled first?*—*From Franklin's letter to Miss Mary Stevenson, whom he met in London.*

Right Conduct

From Franklin's London Diary

“Lord Fitzmaurice called to see me. His father having requested that I would give him such instructive hints as might be useful to him, I occasionally mentioned the old story of Demosthenes' answer to one who demanded what was the first point of oratory. *Action.* The second? *Action.* The third? *Action.* Which, I said, had been generally understood to mean the action of an orator with his hands, etc., in speaking; but that I thought another kind of action of more importance to an orator, who would persuade people to follow his advice, viz.: such a course of action in the conduct of life, as would impress them with an opinion of his integrity as well as of his understanding. To express my sense of the importance of a good private character in public affairs more strongly, I said that the advantage of having it, and the disadvantage of not having it, were so great that I even believed if George the Third had had a bad private character, and John Wilkes a good one, the latter might have turned the former out of his kingdom.”

Franklin Home Once More

Noted by WILMER ATKINSON

"Having stayed in France about $8\frac{1}{2}$ years," Franklin writes, "I took leave of the court and my friends and set out on my return home on July 12, 1785, leaving Passy with my two grandsons at 4 P. M. I could not bear riding in a wheel carriage, and being discouraged in my project of descending the Seine in the boat by the difficulties and tediousness of the navigation in so dry a season, I accepted the offer of one of the King's litters, carried by two large mules, which brought me well, though in walking slowly, to the end of my journey."



The King's litter loaned Franklin to carry him from Paris to Havre. Both mules seemed interested in observations made by the philosopher along the way

It took him six days by help of the King's mules to reach Havre. On

July 20 he agreed with the packet-boat captain to carry him and the baggage for ten guineas to Cowes, England, where he arrived on July 24, twelve days after leaving Paris. On July 28 his ship was under sail for America.

He records in his diary September 13, that "the wind springing fair last evening, after a calm, we found ourselves this morning at sunrise abreast of the light-house, and between Cape May and Henlopen. We passed New Castle about sunset. Wednesday morning brought us above Gloucester Point, in full view of dear Philadelphia."

"My son-in-law met us with a boat. We landed at Market street wharf, where we were received by a crowd of people with huzzas and accompanied with acclamations quite to my door. I found my family well. God be praised and thanked for all His mercies."

On September 21 he wrote to Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, saying: "Dear Friends: I received your very kind letter of the 16th, congratulating me on my arrival with my grandsons, an event that indeed makes me very happy, being what I had long ardently wished, and, considering the growing infirmities of age, began almost to despair of. I am now in the bosom of my family, and find four new little prattlers who cling about the knees of their grandpapa and afford him much pleasure. The welcome I met with from my fellow citizens was far beyond my expectations."

1st Month

JANUARY, 1919

31 Days

DAYS WEEK
AND MONTHSUN
Latitude
of Middle
StatesSUN
Latitude of
Southern
StatesMOON
Latitude
of Middle
StatesRises
h. m.Sets
h. m.Rises
h. m.Sets
h. m.Sets
h. m.Souths
h. m.

1 Wed	Liberty Bell Bird Club founded 1913	7 22	4 44	7 00	5 08	6 37	11 29
2 Thu	Philip Freneau, Revolutionary poet, b. 1752	7 23	4 45	7 00	5 09	sets	ev. 22
3 Fri	Senator L. S. Overman, N. C., b. 1854	7 23	4 46	7 00	5 10	6 38	1 14
4 Sat	First operation for appendicitis 1883	7 23	4 46	7 00	5 10	7 35	2 05

2d SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS

5 Sun	New Year's Day in Japan	7 23	4 47	7 00	5 11	8 42	2 55
6 Mon	First telegraph instrument completed 1838	7 23	4 48	7 00	5 12	9 50	3 44
7 Tues	T. DeWitt Talmage, clergyman, b. 1832	7 23	4 49	7 00	5 13	11 00	4 33
8 Wed	Mississippi ratified prohibition 1918	7 23	4 50	7 00	5 14	morn	5 23
9 Thu	Astor Library opened, New York, 1854	7 22	4 51	7 00	5 15	0 09	6 15
10 Fri	House passed woman suffrage 1918	7 22	4 52	7 00	5 15	1 19	7 10
11 Sat	Virginia ratified prohibition 1918	7 22	4 53	7 00	5 16	2 30	8 07

1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

12 Sun	Great storm in Northwest 1888	7 22	4 54	7 00	5 17	3 39	9 06
13 Mon	Order of King's Daughters founded 1886	7 22	4 55	6 59	5 18	4 44	10 05
14 Tues	Kentucky ratified prohibition 1918	7 21	4 57	6 59	5 19	5 42	11 07
15 Wed	First locomotive built for use 1831	7 21	4 58	6 59	5 20	6 32	11 59
16 Thu	U. S. threatened Cuban intervention 1912	7 21	4 59	6 59	5 21	rises	morn
17 Fri	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN b. 1706	7 20	5 00	6 59	5 22	6 48	0 51
18 Sat	German Empire proclaimed 1871	7 20	5 01	6 59	5 23	7 50	1 40

2d SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

19 Sun	Organization to fight hookworm 1910	7 19	5 02	6 59	5 24	8 52	2 26
20 Mon	Guardsmen left Mexican border 1917	7 19	5 03	6 59	5 25	9 52	3 10
21 Tues	Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf b. 1858	7 18	5 04	6 59	5 25	10 51	3 52
22 Wed	Panama Canal treaty signed 1903	7 18	5 05	6 58	5 26	11 49	4 35
23 Thu	Senate rejected anti-strike plan 1917	7 17	5 06	6 58	5 27	morn	5 17
24 Fri	Gold discovered in California 1848	7 17	5 07	6 58	5 28	0 47	6 02
25 Sat	Count Czernin suggested peace 1918	7 16	5 09	6 57	5 29	1 44	6 48

3d SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

26 Sun	North Dakota ratified prohibition 1918	7 15	5 10	6 57	5 30	2 41	7 36
27 Mon	Goethals made Governor of Panama 1914	7 14	5 11	6 56	5 31	3 36	8 26
28 Tues	Henry M. Stanley, explorer, b. 1841	7 13	5 12	6 56	5 32	4 28	9 18
29 Wed	William McKinley b. 1843	7 13	5 13	6 55	5 33	5 16	10 10
30 Thu	Steamer Monroe sunk 1914	7 12	5 15	6 55	5 34	6 01	11 04
31 Fri	Unrestricted submarine warfare began 1917	7 11	5 16	6 54	5 35	sets	11 56

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ New Moon, 2d. 3h. 24m. A.M. ☼ Full Moon, 16d. 3h. 44m. A.M.
 ☽ First Quarter, 9d. 5h. 55m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 23d. 11h. 22m. P.M.
 ☾ New Moon, 31d. 6h. 7m. P.M.

The following changes should be noted in the calculations in this Almanac: For points in the longitude of Portland, Me., subtract 17m. 18s.; of Pittsburgh, add 11m. 49s.; of Chicago, add 42m. 11s.; of Kansas City, Mo., add 1h. 10m. 5s.; of Denver, add 1h. 51m. 42s.; of San Francisco, add 3h. 1m. 27s.



Poor Richard Says:—Be civil to all; sociable to many; familiar with few; Friend to one; Enemy to none.

Dirt may stick to a Mud Wall, but not to polished Marble.

Much Virtue in Herbs, little in men.

Bad gains are truly Losses.

A Change of Fortune hurts a wise Man no more than a Change of the Moon.

The Bell calls others to Church, yet itself never minds the Sermon.

Beauty and folly are old companions.

The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart.

Observe all men; thyself most.

Necessity has no law; I know some attorneys of the same.

January is the coldest month of the year. The lowest temperature ever recorded was January 15, 1885, at Werchojansk, in the interior of Siberia. It was between 90° and 91° below zero! In the United States the coldest it has ever been was at Miles City, Mont., January, 1888, when the thermometer went to 65° below. These temperatures are lower than any recorded at the North Pole. We predict the temperature will not go below zero this January—in Death Valley, Cal.

Janus, the Roman god after whom the month is named, was the doorkeeper of heaven. He is pictured having two faces, one to look into the past and one into the future. The cold weather moderates long enough for the invasion of General January Thaw almost every year. Look out for him.

It can not be a good constitution where the appetite is great and the digestion weak.—*William Penn.*



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



SUN
Latitude
of Middle
States

SUN
Latitude of
Southern
States

MOON
Latitude
of Middle
States

Rises Sets
h. m. h. m.

Rises Sets
h. m. h. m.

Sets Souths
h. m. h. m.

1 Sat	King Carlos, Portugal, killed 1908	7 10	5 17	6 53	5 35	6 30	ev. 47
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4th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

2 Sun	Groundhog Day	7 09	5 18	6 53	5 36	7 38	1 38
3 Mon	Count Bernstorff dismissed by U. S. 1917	7 08	5 20	6 52	5 36	8 49	2 29
4 Tues	Insurrection in Philippines 1899	7 07	5 21	6 51	5 37	9 59	3 20
5 Wed	Troops sent to Mexican border 1912	7 06	5 22	6 50	5 38	11 10	4 12
6 Thu	Russo-Japan war began 1904	7 05	5 23	6 50	5 39	morn	5 06
7 Fri	Nicaragua Canal bill passed 1889	7 04	5 24	6 49	5 40	0 29	6 02
8 Sat	South Carolina ratified prohibition 1918	7 03	5 26	6 48	5 41	1 27	7 00

5th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

9 Sun	Neb. admitted over President's veto, 1867	7 02	5 27	6 47	5 42	2 34	7 58
10 Mon	Secretary of War Garrison resigned 1916	7 01	5 28	6 46	5 43	3 33	8 55
11 Tues	President stated war aims 1918	7 00	5 29	6 45	5 43	4 24	9 50
12 Wed	ABRAHAM LINCOLN b. 1809	6 58	5 31	6 44	5 44	5 11	10 42
13 Thu	Maryland ratified prohibition 1918	6 57	5 32	6 43	5 45	5 47	11 32
14 Fri	Anna H. Shaw, suffragist, b. 1847	6 55	5 33	6 42	5 46	rises	morn
15 Sat	Senator A. B. Cummins, b. 1850	6 54	5 35	6 41	5 47	6 38	0 19

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY

16 Sun	Germany ack'd Lusitania liability 1916	6 53	5 36	6 40	5 48	7 39	1 03
17 Mon	David Houston, Sec. of Agr., b. 1866	6 52	5 37	6 39	5 49	8 38	1 46
18 Tues	German U-boat blockade began 1915	6 50	5 38	6 38	5 50	9 37	2 29
19 Wed	Montana ratified prohibition 1918	6 49	5 39	6 37	5 51	10 35	3 12
20 Thu	Panama Exposition opened 1915	6 48	5 40	6 36	5 52	11 32	3 56
21 Fri	Battle of Verdun began 1916	6 47	5 41	6 35	5 53	morn	4 41
22 Sat	Washington's Birthday, banks closed	6 45	5 42	6 34	5 54	0 29	5 28

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY

23 Sun	Prince Henry of Prussia arrived 1902	6 44	5 44	6 33	5 55	1 24	6 17
24 Mon	Kentucky University burned 1864	6 42	5 45	6 32	5 56	2 16	7 07
25 Tues	Enrico Caruso, operatic tenor, b. 1873	6 41	5 46	6 31	5 57	3 05	7 58
26 Wed	Goethals app. Panama Canal engineer 1907	6 40	5 47	6 30	5 58	3 50	8 50
27 Thu	Women's whisky war in Ohio 1874	6 39	5 48	6 29	5 59	4 32	9 43
28 Fri	Geraldine Farrar, opera singer, b. 1882	6 37	5 50	6 29	5 59	5 08	10 34

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 7d. 1h. 52m. P.M. ☺ Full Moon, 14d. 6h. 38m. P.M.
☾ Last Quarter, 22d. 8h. 48m. P.M.

Weather Indications—A rosy sky at sunset indicates FINE WEATHER; an Indian red tint foreshadows RAIN. A red sky in the morning—BAD WEATHER; a gray sky—FINE WEATHER. A circle around the Moon—RAIN; a clear Moon—FROST; dull Moon—RAIN.

Articles of the Calendar, 1919

Golden Number.....	1	Dominical Letter.....	E.
Epaet.....	29	Roman Indiction.....	2
Solar Cycle.....	24	Julian Period.....	6632



Poor Richard Says:—He that is rich need not live sparingly, and he that can live sparingly need not be rich.

Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses.

No man e'er was glorious, who was not laborious.

If you ride a horse, sit close and tight;

If you ride a man, sit easy and light.

Don't think to hunt two hares with one dog.

Fools multiply folly.

Who pleasure gives, shall joy receive.

All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful.

He that can not obey, can not command.

An innocent plowman is more worthy than a vicious prince.

February is the shortest month of the year. It never has had a chance to grow because it has been so cruelly treated. It used to be the last month of the year and had one day less than any other month. Later it was shifted to second place. Then August took a day from February, the month least able to spare it. February retaliates for the cruel treatment by bringing bad weather.

There is a prevailing opinion that a severe February means a fruitful year. There is a measure of truth in the belief, for a blanket of snow has a very good effect on the soil. Warm weather in February may cause the buds of plants to swell, so that they will be injured by cold weather later on; which is well expressed in the saying,

"A' the months O' the year
Curse a fair Februeer."

Neither urge another to that thou wouldst be unwilling to do thyself.—*William Penn.*

3d Month

MARCH, 1919

31 Days



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



		SUN				SUN				MOON			
		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States					
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets				
		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
1	Sat	William Dean Howells, author, b. 1837				6 35	5 51	6 28	6 00	5 43	11 26		
QUINQUAGESIMA—SHROVE SUNDAY													
2	Sun	Independence Day in Texas				6 34	5 52	6 27	6 00	sets	ev. 18		
3	Mon	United States declared war on Algiers 1815				6 32	5 53	6 25	6 01	7 41	1 10		
4	Tues	Texas ratified prohibition 1918				6 30	5 54	6 24	6 01	8 55	2 04		
5	Wed	Westinghouse air brake patented 1872				6 29	5 55	6 23	6 02	10 08	2 59		
6	Thu	War dirigibles first used by Italy 1912				6 28	5 56	6 22	6 02	11 19	3 56		
7	Fri	Fire in Yokahoma, Japan, 1913				6 26	5 57	6 21	6 03	morn	4 55		
8	Sat	Germany declared war on Portugal 1916				6 25	5 58	6 20	6 03	0 26	5 53		
QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUNDAY IN LENT													
9	Sun	President called special Congress 1917				6 23	5 59	6 19	6 04	1 28	6 51		
10	Mon	Secretary Baker reached France 1918				6 22	6 00	6 18	6 04	2 21	7 46		
11	Tues	Revolution in Russia 1917				6 20	6 02	6 17	6 05	3 07	8 38		
12	Wed	United States armed merchant ships 1917				6 18	6 03	6 16	6 05	3 47	9 28		
13	Thu	Grant made commander-in-chief 1864				6 17	6 04	6 15	6 06	4 21	10 15		
14	Fri	Lincoln Beachey, aviator, killed 1916				6 15	6 05	6 13	6 06	4 52	10 59		
15	Sat	Earthquake in Japan 1914				6 13	6 06	6 12	6 07	5 20	11 43		
2d SUNDAY IN LENT													
16	Sun	Chamberlain Furlough bill signed 1918				6 12	6 07	6 11	6 07	rises	morn		
17	Mon	St. Patrick's Day				6 10	6 08	6 10	6 08	7 27	0 25		
18	Tues	Delaware ratified prohibition 1918				6 08	6 09	6 09	6 09	8 25	1 08		
19	Wed	William Jennings Bryan b. 1850				6 07	6 10	6 07	6 09	9 22	1 52		
20	Thu	S. Dakota ratified prohibition 1918				6 05	6 11	6 06	6 10	10 19	2 36		
21	Fri	Spring begins 11.19 A. M.				6 04	6 12	6 04	6 11	11 15	3 22		
22	Sat	Emancipation Day, Porto Rico				6 02	6 13	6 03	6 12	morn	4 10		
3d SUNDAY IN LENT													
23	Sun	Cyclone in Omaha 1913				6 00	6 14	6 01	6 12	0 07	4 59		
24	Mon	French steamer Sussex torpedoed 1916				5 58	6 15	6 00	6 13	0 57	5 49		
25	Tues	T. N. Carver, rural economist, b. 1865				5 57	6 16	5 59	6 14	1 44	6 39		
26	Wed	Ohio and Indiana floods 1913				5 55	6 17	5 57	6 15	2 26	7 30		
27	Thu	New navy established 1794				5 53	6 18	5 56	6 15	3 03	8 21		
28	Fri	Steamer Falaba sunk, 112 lost, 1915				5 52	6 19	5 55	6 16	3 37	9 12		
29	Sat	Behring Sea Treaty ratified 1892				5 50	6 20	5 54	6 17	4 09	10 03		
4th SUNDAY IN LENT													
30	Sun	Turn clocks ahead one hour ! *				5 49	6 21	5 52	6 18	4 42	10 55		
31	Mon	Daylight saving began 1918				5 47	6 22	5 51	6 19	sets	11 49		

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

- ☾ New Moon, 2d. 11h. 11m. A.M. ☽ Full Moon, 16d. 10h. 41m. A.M.
 🌒 First Quarter, 8d. 10h. 14m. P.M. 🌔 Last Quarter, 24d. 3h. 34m. P.M.
 ☾ New Moon, 31d. 4h. 5m. P.M.

* When clocks are turned ahead one hour for daylight saving, one hour must be added to the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon as indicated by figures above, beginning March 30.



Poor Richard Says:—There is much money given to be laught at, though the purchasers don't know it ; witness A's fine horse, and B's fine house.

After crosses and losses, men grow humbler and wiser.

Love, cough, and a smoke, can't well be hid.

Well done is better than well said.

He that can travel well a-foot, keeps a good horse.

There are no ugly loves, nor handsome prisons.

No better relation than a prudent and faithful friend.

Content makes poor men rich ; discontent makes rich men poor.

'Tis a well-spent penny that saves a groat.

A Man has no more Goods than he gets Good by.

March was the first month of the year in Rome until the year 46 B. C., and March 1 continued to be New Year's Day in France until 1599 and in England until 1752. Romulus called the month Martius, in honor of Mars. There were only ten months of 304 days in Romulus' year. The extra sixty-one days we have now gives more time to do things. Just see how the world has been moving since the two extra months were put in !

The reason for March winds is probably due to a difference in the rate at which the land and the ocean heat up, causing the air-pressure over land and water to change with the seasons. As a result the air flows toward the land in summer, and the opposite in cold weather. Theoretically, that is what causes us to rush down the street for our hats in March.

Hospitality is good, if the poorer sort are the subjects of our bounty.—*William Penn.*

4th Month

APRIL, 1919

30 Days

DAYS WEEK
AND MONTH

			SUN		SUN		MOON	
			Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States	
			Rises h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sets h. m.	Sets h. m.	Souths h. m.
1	Tues	First Massachusetts railway begun 1826	5 46	6 23	5 50	6 19	7 45	0 45
2	Wed	Massachusetts ratified prohibition 1918	5 44	6 24	5 48	6 20	9 00	1 43
3	Thu	H. C. ("Bud") Fisher, cartoonist, b. 1884	5 43	6 25	5 46	6 21	10 12	2 43
4	Fri	Senate adopted war resolution 1917	5 41	6 26	5 45	6 21	11 18	3 44
5	Sat	R. Raikes, Sunday-school founder, d. 1811	5 40	6 27	5 43	6 22	morn	4 44
5th SUNDAY IN LENT								
6	Sun	United States declared war on Germany 1917	5 38	6 28	5 42	6 22	0 15	5 41
7	Mon	Cuba and Panama entered war 1917	5 36	6 29	5 41	6 23	1 06	6 35
8	Tues	Austria severed United States relations 1917	5 35	6 30	5 40	6 24	1 45	7 26
9	Wed	Paul Jones first naval fight 1776	5 33	6 31	5 38	6 24	2 23	8 13
10	Thu	Eddystone munition plant explosion 1917	5 32	6 32	5 37	6 25	2 55	8 58
11	Fri	Liberty Bell Bird Club and Arbor Day	5 30	6 33	5 36	6 26	3 24	9 41
12	Sat	University of Alabama opened 1831	5 28	6 34	5 35	6 26	3 50	10 24
PALM SUNDAY								
13	Sun	Pennsylvania R. R. Co. organized 1846	5 27	6 35	5 33	6 27	4 17	11 06
14	Mon	Bolivia severed German relations 1917	5 25	6 36	5 32	6 28	4 55	11 49
15	Tues	75,000 troops called, 1861	5 24	6 37	5 31	6 28	rises	morn
16	Wed	Charles Chaplin, film comedian, b. 1889	5 22	6 38	5 30	6 29	8 11	0 34
17	Thu	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN d. 1790	5 21	6 39	5 29	6 30	9 08	1 19
18	Fri	Good Friday; plant potatoes 1	5 19	6 40	5 27	6 31	10 01	2 06
19	Sat	Statue of Liberty received 1885	5 18	6 41	5 26	6 32	10 51	2 54
EASTER SUNDAY								
20	Sun	Turkey severed United States relations 1917	5 16	6 42	5 25	6 33	11 37	3 44
21	Mon	Americans occupied Vera Cruz 1914	5 15	6 43	5 24	6 33	morn	4 33
22	Tues	Rush for Oklahoma lands 1889	5 14	6 44	5 23	6 34	0 22	5 23
23	Wed	Guthrie, Oklahoma, founded 1889	5 12	6 45	5 22	6 35	0 57	6 12
24	Thu	First Liberty Loan authorized 1917	5 11	6 46	5 21	6 35	1 33	7 01
25	Fri	World's Fair bill passed 1890	5 10	6 47	5 20	6 36	2 05	7 50
26	Sat	Allied troops landed, Gallipoli, 1915	5 08	6 48	5 19	6 36	2 37	8 40
LOW SUNDAY								
27	Sun	Guatemala severed German relations 1917	5 07	6 49	5 18	6 37	3 10	9 32
28	Mon	Baltimore and Ohio R.R. Co. organized 1828	5 05	6 50	5 17	6 38	3 44	10 26
29	Tues	Machine for sewing shoes patented 1862	5 04	6 51	5 16	6 39	4 20	11 23
30	Wed	St. Louis Exposition opened 1904	5 02	6 52	5 15	6 40	sets	ev. 24

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 7d. 7h. 39m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 23d. 6h. 21m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 15d. 3h. 25m. A.M. ☾ New Moon, 30d. 0h. 30m. A.M.

Morning and Evening Stars 1919

Venus will be evening star until September 12, then morning star the remainder of the year.
 Mars will be evening star until May 9, then morning star the remainder of the year.
 Jupiter will be evening star until July 20, then morning star the remainder of the year.
 Saturn will be evening star until August 25, morning star until December 4, then evening star again for the remainder of the year.



Poor Richard Says:—A house without woman and firelight, is like a body without soul or sprite.

Great talkers, little doers.

Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

Visits should be short like a winter's day;

Lest you're too troublesome, hasten away.

Kings and bears often worry their keepers.

Light purse, heavy heart.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

After feasts made, the maker scratches his head.

He that's content hath enough.

Man's tongue is soft, and bone doth lack;

Yet a stroke therewith may break a man's back.

April is said to be named from a Latin word meaning "to open," since it is the season when blossoms open. This is a fateful month for our Country. Every great war but one in which we have been engaged has begun and ended in April.

Easter comes April 20 this year. If it rains Easter Sunday it will rain for seven Sundays in the tropics, where it rains every day in the year. April often corresponds to the third Chinese month, during which time the Emperor goes out and plows three furrows around the temple with a crooked stick, to show that farming is a dignified occupation. It is *the* month for us to push the seeding and plowing, and to repair all the fences. Never lag because of a backward April, for

"A cold April

The barn will fill."

Truth often suffers more by the heat of defenders, than from the arguments of its opposers.—*William Penn.*

5th Month

MAY, 1919

31 Days

DAYS WEEK
AND MONTH

DAYS WEEK AND MONTH			SUN		SUN		MOON	
			Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States	
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Souths
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Thu	First elevated trains in New York 1878	5 01	6 53	5 15	6 40	8 58	1 26
2	Fri	U. S. recognized Chinese Gov't 1913	5 00	6 54	5 14	6 40	10 02	2 29
3	Sat	Senate received French Mission 1917	4 59	6 55	5 13	6 41	10 48	3 29
2d SUNDAY AFTER EASTER								
4	Sun	Third Liberty Loan oversubscribed 1918	4 57	6 56	5 12	6 42	11 44	4 27
5	Mon	Joseph P. Tumulty, Sec. to Pres., b. 1879	4 56	6 57	5 11	6 43	morn	5 20
6	Tues	King Edward VII, Great Britain, d. 1910	4 55	6 58	5 10	6 43	0 23	6 10
7	Wed	Lusitania sunk, 114 Americans lost, 1915	4 54	6 59	5 09	6 44	0 56	6 56
8	Thu	Senate received British Mission 1917	4 53	7 00	5 08	6 45	1 27	7 40
9	Fri	Panic in Wall street 1901	4 52	7 01	5 07	6 45	1 54	8 23
10	Sat	Germany increased army 40,000, 1912	4 51	7 02	5 06	6 46	2 28	9 05
3d SUNDAY AFTER EASTER								
11	Sun	Mergenthaler, linotype inventor, b. 1855	4 50	7 03	5 05	6 47	2 49	9 48
12	Mon	Battleship Florida launched 1910	4 49	7 04	5 04	6 48	3 17	10 31
13	Tues	War declared on Mexico 1846	4 48	7 05	5 03	6 48	3 48	11 16
14	Wed	First smallpox vaccination 1796	4 47	7 05	5 03	6 49	rises	morn
15	Thu	Standard Oil Company dissolved 1911	4 46	7 06	5 02	6 49	7 56	0 03
16	Fri	N. J. Coleman, Sec. of Agr., b. 1827	4 45	7 07	5 02	6 50	8 48	0 52
17	Sat	Postal Money Order act passed 1883	4 44	7 08	5 01	6 50	9 35	1 40
4th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER								
18	Sun	Selective Service act passed 1917	4 43	7 09	5 01	6 51	10 19	2 30
19	Mon	Portugal joined the Allies 1917	4 42	7 10	5 00	6 51	10 57	3 19
20	Tues	Income tax declared unconstitutional 1895	4 41	7 11	5 00	6 52	11 33	4 08
21	Wed	Sec. of Agr. made cabinet member 1888	4 40	7 12	4 59	6 52	morn	4 56
22	Thu	Last bloodshed of Civil War 1865	4 39	7 13	4 59	6 53	0 05	5 44
23	Fri	Douglas Fairbanks, film actor, b. 1883	4 39	7 14	4 58	6 54	0 37	6 32
24	Sat	Italy declared war on Austria 1915	4 38	7 14	4 58	6 54	1 08	7 21
ROGATION SUNDAY								
25	Sun	Nine warships sent to Cuba 1912	4 38	7 15	4 58	6 55	1 42	8 12
26	Mon	Hydraulic dredge patented 1885	4 37	7 16	4 57	6 56	2 15	9 06
27	Tues	John Kendrick Bangs, humorist, b. 1862	4 37	7 17	4 57	6 56	2 55	10 04
28	Wed	Justice Brewer, supreme court, d. 1910	4 36	7 18	4 57	6 57	3 40	11 05
29	Thu	James J. Hill, financier, d. 1916	4 36	7 18	4 56	6 58	sets	ev. 08
30	Fri	Memorial Day, banks closed	4 35	7 19	4 56	6 58	8 42	1 11
31	Sat	German-British naval battle 1916	4 34	7 20	4 56	6 59	9 34	2 12

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 6d. 6h. 34m. P.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 22d. 5h. 4m. P.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 14d. 8h. 1m. P.M. ☾ New Moon, 29d. 8h. 12m. A.M.

Weather Table Throughout the Lunations of Each Year

If the temperature falls suddenly, there is a storm forming south of you; if it rises suddenly, a storm forming north of you. The wind blows from region of fair weather toward where storm is forming. Cirrus, or curl clouds, move from where the storm is in progress. Cumulus, called Ball of Cotton, Day or Summer clouds, move from a region of fair weather to where storm is forming. Where cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from north or northeast, there will be rain inside 24 hours;

[Continued on page 20]



Poor Richard Says:—If you know how to spend less than you get; you have the philosopher's-stone.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.

He that can have patience can have what he will.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.

Don't throw stones at your neighbors', if your own windows are glass.

He that sells upon trust, loses many friends, and always wants money.

He that scatters thorns, let him not go barefoot.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Drink does not drown care, but waters it, and makes it grow faster.

May is the last month of spring. Some authorities say that it was named for Maia, one of the Grecian goddesses, and that she denoted motherhood. May 11 is Mother's Day this year. Every mother's son of us should observe it in some way.

May weather is often a sure index to the spring-wheat crop. "Rain in May makes bread for the whole year," is an old saying. Whenever the rainfall in May and June is above normal in the spring-wheat states, the crop is above normal; when below normal, the wheat crop is nearly always short. There is little frost danger after May 20.

This is the month to finish planting corn, and to *take 'em off*. But, not too soon, else you may catch a bad cold. Remember the old saying,

"Change not a clout
Till May be out."

A wise man makes what he learns his own; the other shows he is but a copy.—*William Penn.*

6th Month

JUNE, 1919

30 Days

DAYS WEEK
AND MONTHSUN
Latitude
of Middle
StatesSUN
Latitude of
Southern
StatesMOON
Latitude
of Middle
StatesRises
h. m.
Sets
h. m.Rises
h. m.
Sets
h. m.Sets
h. m.
Souths
h. m.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION

1 Sun	National fast day, Lincoln's death, 1865	4 34	7 21	4 56	7 00	10 18	3 09
2 Mon	Maine adopted prohibition 1851	4 33	7 22	4 55	7 00	10 56	4 02
3 Tues	German warships visited United States 1912	4 33	7 22	4 55	7 01	11 28	4 51
4 Wed	Ohio Anti-Saloon League organized 1893	4 32	7 23	4 55	7 01	11 57	5 36
5 Thu	Lord Kitchener drowned 1916	4 32	7 24	4 55	7 02	morn	6 20
6 Fri	John Trumbull, soldier-artist, b. 1756	4 32	7 25	4 55	7 02	0 24	7 03
7 Sat	Monotype machine first patented 1887	4 32	7 25	4 54	7 03	0 52	7 46

WHITSUNDAY, OR PENTECOST

8 Sun	Secretary of State Bryan resigned 1915	4 31	7 26	4 54	7 03	1 20	8 29
9 Mon	German warships reached New York 1912	4 31	7 26	4 54	7 04	1 49	9 13
10 Tues	F. A. Cook, arctic explorer, b. 1865	4 31	7 27	4 54	7 04	2 22	10 00
11 Wed	L. O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist, b. 1857	4 31	7 27	4 54	7 05	2 57	10 47
12 Thu	King of Greece abdicated 1917	4 31	7 28	4 54	7 05	3 39	11 37
13 Fri	First U. S. troops sailed for France 1917	4 31	7 28	4 54	7 06	rises	morn
14 Sat	John McCormack, Irish tenor, b. 1884	4 31	7 29	4 54	7 06	8 18	0 26

TRINITY SUNDAY

15 Sun	First Liberty Loan oversubscribed 1917	4 31	7 29	4 54	7 06	8 58	1 16
16 Mon	Texas agreed to annexation 1845	4 31	7 30	4 54	7 07	9 35	2 06
17 Tues	Bunker Hill Day, Massachusetts	4 31	7 30	4 54	7 07	10 08	2 54
18 Wed	State Militias mobilized 1916	4 31	7 31	4 54	7 07	10 40	3 42
19 Thu	Sam Walter Foss, poet, b. 1858	4 31	7 31	4 55	7 08	11 10	4 29
20 Fri	First steam vessel crossed ocean 1819	4 31	7 31	4 55	7 08	11 41	5 17
21 Sat	Anti-typhoid vaccine announced 1910	4 31	7 31	4 55	7 08	morn	6 06

1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

22 Sun	Summer begins 6.54 A.M.	4 31	7 31	4 55	7 08	0 14	6 57
23 Mon	Thirty-nine drowned at Buffalo 1912	4 32	7 32	4 55	7 08	0 50	7 52
24 Tues	Stuyvesant Fish, financier, b. 1851	4 32	7 32	4 55	7 08	1 31	8 48
25 Wed	Salem, Mass., burned 1914	4 32	7 32	4 55	7 09	2 20	9 49
26 Thu	First U. S. troops reached France 1917	4 32	7 32	4 56	7 09	3 15	10 51
27 Fri	Paul L. Dunbar, negro poet, b. 1872	4 33	7 32	4 56	7 09	sets	11 53
28 Sat	Austrian archduke assassinated 1914	4 33	7 32	4 56	7 09	8 09	ev. 52

2d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

29 Sun	Greece joined the Allies 1917	4 34	7 32	4 57	7 09	8 50	1 48
30 Mon	German army-increase bill passed 1913	4 34	7 32	4 57	7 09	9 25	2 40

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 5d. 7h. 22m. A.M.	☾ Last Quarter, 21d. 0h. 33m. A.M.
☾ Full Moon, 13d. 11h. 28m. A.M.	☾ New Moon, 27d. 3h. 53m. P.M.

Weather Table Continued from page 18

when these curl clouds are moving rapidly from south or southeast, there will be a cold rain on the morrow, if in summer, and if in winter there will be a snowstorm. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if from the south, the heaviest rain is west of you; if from the east, the heaviest rain is south of you; if from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1000 miles of you. Whenever heavy white frost occurs a storm is forming within 1000 miles north or northwest of you. These rules were issued by the Farmers' Club of American Institute.



Poor Richard Says:—Dost thou love Life? Then do not squander Time; for that's the Stuff Life is made of.

Vice knows she's ugly, so puts on her Mask.

It's the easiest Thing in the World for a Man to deceive Himself.

Good Sense is a Thing all need, few have, and none think they want.

Mad Kings and mad Bulls are not to be held by treaties and packthread.

At the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.

What maintains one Vice would bring up two children.

When you're good to others, you are best to yourself.

Words may shew a man's Wit, but Action his Meaning.

June is the month when the sun is highest in the heavens. This month used to be considered a lucky one for marriages; and it is yet, judging by the large number of June brides each year. In olden times a girl had only to throw an egg over another person's head to see the image of her future husband. Eggs are too much of a luxury now to use any but cold storage eggs for that.

June brings the longest day and the shortest night. At Greenwich the day is 16.5 hours long and the sun rises at 3.43 A. M. In Scotland there is a glow through the whole night.

With all its good points, June has one black spot. It was on June 28, 1914, that Gabriel Principe, whose name sounds like a brand of cigars, murdered the Austrian Archduke and started the European war.

The more merciful acts thou dost, the more mercy wilt thou receive.—*William Penn.*

7th Month

JULY, 1919

31 Days



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



			SUN		SUN		MOON	
			Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States	
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Souths
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tues	Compulsory marriage bill, Germany, 1896	4 35	7 32	4 58	7 09	9 57	3 29
2	Wed	Wilson nominated on 46th ballot 1912	4 35	7 32	4 58	7 09	10 26	4 15
3	Thu	Mrs. Hetty Green d. 1916	4 36	7 32	4 59	7 09	10 54	4 59
4	Fri	Independence Day, banks closed	4 36	7 32	5 00	7 08	11 22	5 42
5	Sat	Independence Day in Venezuela	4 37	7 32	5 00	7 08	11 51	6 25
3d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY								
6	Sun	Hawaiian Islands annexed to U. S. 1898	4 37	7 32	5 01	7 08	morn	7 09
7	Mon	Lincoln visited the Army 1862	4 38	7 31	5 01	7 08	0 23	7 55
8	Tues	Liberty Bell cracked 1835	4 38	7 31	5 02	7 08	0 58	8 42
9	Wed	Submarine Deutschland arrived 1916	4 39	7 31	5 02	7 07	1 36	9 31
10	Thu	President Fillmore inaugurated 1850	4 39	7 30	5 03	7 07	2 23	10 21
11	Fri	Soldiers drafted, New York City, 1863	4 40	7 30	5 03	7 07	3 13	11 11
12	Sat	I. W. W.'s deported from Arizona 1917	4 40	7 29	5 04	7 06	4 09	morn
4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY								
13	Sun	Senator Lorimer expelled 1912	4 41	7 29	5 04	7 06	rises	0 01
14	Mon	Chicago railway wreck killed 13, 1912	4 42	7 28	5 05	7 06	8 11	0 52
15	Tues	General Huerta resigned 1914	4 43	7 28	5 05	7 05	8 43	1 40
16	Wed	Naval battle with Japan 1863	4 44	7 27	5 06	7 05	9 14	2 28
17	Thu	Suffragettes arrested in Washington 1917	4 45	7 27	5 07	7 05	9 45	3 16
18	Fri	Lincoln called 500,000 volunteers 1864	4 46	7 26	5 07	7 04	10 17	4 04
19	Sat	First Woman's Rights convention 1848	4 46	7 26	5 08	7 04	10 51	4 54
5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY								
20	Sun	Names drawn for first army 1917	4 47	7 25	5 09	7 03	11 30	5 45
21	Mon	Franklin submitted plan of Union 1775	4 48	7 25	5 09	7 03	morn	6 40
22	Tues	Siam joined the Allies 1917	4 49	7 24	5 10	7 02	0 14	7 38
23	Wed	Second Atlantic cable started 1865	4 50	7 23	5 11	7 02	1 04	8 37
24	Thu	President signed aircraft bill 1917	4 50	7 23	5 11	7 01	2 03	9 38
25	Fri	Maxfield Parrish, artist, b. 1870	4 51	7 22	5 12	7 01	3 07	10 37
26	Sat	Col. E. M. House, Wilson's adviser, b. 1858	4 52	7 21	5 13	7 00	4 16	11 34
6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY								
27	Sun	Alaska territory organized 1868	4 53	7 20	5 13	7 00	sets	ev. 28
28	Mon	Austria declared war on Serbia 1914	4 54	7 19	5 14	6 59	7 55	1 19
29	Tues	Booth Tarkington, author, b. 1869	4 55	7 18	5 15	6 59	8 26	2 06
30	Wed	Henry Ford, automobile mfr., b. 1863	4 56	7 17	5 15	6 58	8 55	2 52
31	Thu	Russian troops mobilized 1914	4 57	7 16	5 16	6 57	9 23	3 36

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 4d. 10h. 17m. P.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 20d. 6h. 2m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 13d. 1h. 2m. A.M. ☾ New Moon, 27d. 0h. 21m. A.M.

The Seasons—1919—Eastern Standard Time

VERNAL EQUINOX, Spring begins, March 21, 11h. 19m. A.M.
 SUMMER SOLSTICE, Summer begins, June 22, 6h. 54m. A.M.
 AUTUMNAL EQUINOX, Autumn begins, September 23, 9h. 36m. P.M.
 WINTER SOLSTICE, Winter begins, December 22, 4h. 27m. P.M.



Poor Richard Says:—He that spits against the wind spits in his own face.

Drive thy business, let not that drive thee.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Liberty is still the birthright of all men.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends on two words: industry and frugality.

Lost time is never found again.

Handle your Tools without Mittens; remember that the Cat in Gloves catches no Mice.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure, and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.

July is the hottest month of the year. The highest temperature ever recorded in the United States was July 2, 1891, at Death Valley, Cal., when it was 122°. That place has the highest average monthly temperature in this country—102°.

Hot weather in July is due to the accumulation of heat while the sun is still so long about the horizon. This great heat led to a superstition among the Romans that the hot weather was connected with the rising and setting of the star Caniculā—the Little Dog. Hence, Dog Days.

July used to be called Quintilis, but it was changed because it is the month in which Julius Cæsar was born. The difference of one inch of rainfall in six of our great corn-growing states in July has been estimated to make a difference of \$250,000,000 in the crop.

Nothing does reason more right, than the coolness of those that offer it.—*William Penn.*

8th Month

AUGUST, 1919

31 Days

DAYS WEEK
AND MONTH

		DAYS WEEK AND MONTH	SUN		SUN		MOON		
			Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States		
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Sets	Souths	
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fri	Germany declared war on Russia 1914		4 58	7 15	5 16	6 56	9 52	4 20
2	Sat	German ultimatum to Belgium 1914		4 58	7 14	5 17	6 55	10 23	5 04
7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY									
3	Sun	Germany declared war on France 1914		4 59	7 13	5 17	6 54	10 56	5 49
4	Mon	England declared war on Germany 1914		5 00	7 12	5 18	6 53	11 34	6 36
5	Tues	Bull Moose party organized 1912		5 01	7 11	5 18	6 52	morn	7 24
6	Wed	Austria declared war on Russia 1914		5 02	7 10	5 19	6 51	0 17	8 13
7	Thu	Billie Burke, actress, b. 1886		5 03	7 08	5 20	6 50	1 04	9 03
8	Fri	Montenegro joined the Allies 1914		5 04	7 07	5 20	6 49	1 58	9 53
9	Sat	Germans overran Belgium 1914		5 05	7 06	5 21	6 48	2 56	10 44
8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY									
10	Sun	Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, b. 1874		5 06	7 05	5 22	6 47	3 58	11 33
11	Mon	Gifford Pinchot, forester, b. 1865		5 07	7 04	5 22	6 46	5 01	morn
12	Tues	England declared war on Austria 1914		5 08	7 02	5 23	6 45	rises	0 23
13	Wed	France declared war on Austria 1914		5 09	7 01	5 24	6 44	7 48	1 11
14	Thu	China joined the Allies 1914		5 10	7 00	5 25	6 43	8 20	2 01
15	Fri	Race war, Brownsville, Tex., 1906		5 11	6 59	5 25	6 42	8 54	2 51
16	Sat	Detroit surrendered to British 1812		5 12	6 57	5 26	6 41	9 31	3 43
9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY									
17	Sun	Julia Marlowe, actress, b. 1870		5 12	6 55	5 27	6 40	10 13	4 37
18	Mon	Russia invaded Prussia 1914		5 13	6 54	5 27	6 39	11 02	5 33
19	Tues	I. W. W. leaders arrested, Spokane, 1917		5 14	6 53	5 28	6 38	11 56	6 31
20	Wed	Italy declared war on Turkey 1915		5 15	6 52	5 29	6 37	morn	7 30
21	Thu	Soft coal prices fixed 1917		5 16	6 50	5 29	6 36	0 57	8 28
22	Fri	Maude Powell, violinist, b. 1868		5 17	6 49	5 30	6 35	2 02	9 25
23	Sat	Japan declared war on Germany 1914		5 18	6 47	5 31	6 34	3 07	10 18
10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY									
24	Sun	Time lock system patented 1897		5 19	6 46	5 31	6 32	4 15	11 09
25	Mon	Francis Bret Harte, author, b. 1839		5 20	6 45	5 32	6 31	sets	11 58
26	Tues	First oil well bored 1859		5 21	6 43	5 32	6 30	6 55	ev. 44
27	Wed	Roumania joined the Allies 1916		5 22	6 42	5 33	6 29	7 24	1 29
28	Thu	Austria declared war on Belgium 1914		5 23	6 40	5 33	6 28	7 54	2 14
29	Fri	Quebec bridge collapsed 1907		5 24	6 39	5 34	6 27	8 23	2 58
30	Sat	Wheat price established 1917		5 25	6 37	5 34	6 26	8 56	3 43
11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY									
31	Sun	St. Petersburg renamed Petrograd 1914		5 26	6 36	5 35	6 25	9 32	4 25

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 3d. 3h. 11m. P.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 18d. 10h. 56m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 12d. 0h. 39m. P.M. ☾ New Moon, 25d. 10h. 37m. A.M.

Eclipses for 1919

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon.

I. A total eclipse of the Sun May 29, invisible to the United States; visible to South America, Africa, and the Atlantic Ocean.

[Continued on page 26]



Poor Richard Says:—If you would have guests merry with cheer, be so yourself, or so at least appear.

If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.

A wicked hero will turn his back to an innocent coward.

Laws like to cobwebs, catch small flies,

Great ones break through before your eyes.

An egg to-day is better than a hen to-morrow.

When't is fair, be sure take your great coat with you.

Approve not of him who commends all you say.

Full of courtesie, full of craft.

Look before, or you'll find yourself behind.

The family of fools is ancient.

Necessity never made a good bargain.

August was called Sextilis until old Emperor Augustus had five pieces of good luck during that month. Then he immediately called it after his own name, stole a day from February and added it to the month of his good fortune so it would have just as many days as July. It is too bad his good fortune came in August, for that makes an extra day of hot weather. August generally marks the end of the threshing season. In 1914, however, it was the beginning of a threshing in Germany.

This month brings back the song of the katydid, the golden-rod, and a great many summer tourists. The farmer can't lose either way in August, for one old adage says, "When it rains in August, it rains honey and wine"; while another says,

"A dry August and warm
Doth harvest no harm."

Love labor: for if thou dost not want it for food, thou mayst for physic.—*William Penn.*

9th Month SEPTEMBER, 1919

30 Days

 DAYS WEEK AND MONTH 		SUN		SUN		MOON	
		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States	
		Rises h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sets h. m.	Sets h. m.	Souths h. m.
1 Mon	Aaron Burr tried for treason 1807	5 27	6 34	5 36	6 23	10 12	5 16
2 Tues	Mutiny in German fleet 1917	5 28	6 33	5 36	6 22	10 58	6 05
3 Wed	French governm't moved to Bordeaux 1914	5 29	6 31	5 37	6 21	11 48	6 54
4 Thu	Apache Indians surrendered 1886	5 30	6 29	5 37	6 19	morn	7 43
5 Fri	I. W. W. president arrested 1917	5 31	6 28	5 38	6 18	0 43	8 33
6 Sat	Battle of the Marne 1914	5 31	6 26	5 39	6 17	1 42	9 23
12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY							
7 Sun	East River tunnel opened, L. I., 1910	5 32	6 25	5 39	6 15	2 45	10 13
8 Mon	Explosion in W ford arsenal 1917	5 33	6 23	5 40	6 14	3 49	11 02
9 Tues	Jupiter's fifth moon discovered 1909	5 34	6 21	5 41	6 13	rises	11 52
10 Wed	Howe's sewing-machine patented 1846	5 35	6 20	5 41	6 11	6 20	morn
11 Thu	United States flag first under fire 1777	5 36	6 18	5 42	6 10	6 56	0 43
12 Fri	Kansas State University opened 1866	5 37	6 17	5 42	6 09	7 31	1 36
13 Sat	General John J. Pershing b. 1860	5 38	6 15	5 43	6 08	8 12	2 31
13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY							
14 Sun	French ambassador dismissed 1849	5 39	6 13	5 44	6 07	8 59	3 27
15 Mon	Russia proclaimed a republic 1917	5 40	6 11	5 44	6 06	9 53	4 26
16 Tues	Saturn's seventh satellite discovered 1848	5 41	6 10	5 45	6 04	10 51	5 25
17 Wed	Antietam national cemetery dedicated 1867	5 42	6 08	5 46	6 03	11 54	6 23
18 Thu	Thanksgiving Day, Southern states, 1862	5 43	6 06	5 46	6 01	morn	7 20
19 Fri	Opening Day, Amherst college, 1821	5 44	6 04	5 47	6 00	0 59	8 13
20 Sat	Revolving turret patented 1862	5 45	6 03	5 48	5 59	2 05	9 04
14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY							
21 Sun	Bernstorff's messages exposed 1917	5 45	6 01	5 48	5 58	3 10	9 53
22 Mon	Three British cruisers sunk 1914	5 46	6 00	5 49	5 56	4 12	10 59
23 Tues	Autumn begins 9.36 P. M.	5 47	5 58	5 50	5 55	sets	11 24
24 Wed	German airplanes killed 70, London, 1917	5 48	5 56	5 50	5 54	5 54	ev. 08
25 Thu	German Southwest Africa invaded 1914	5 49	5 55	5 51	5 53	6 23	0 53
26 Fri	Fast Day in Federal states 1861	5 50	5 53	5 51	5 51	6 56	1 38
27 Sat	French offensive in Champagne 1915	5 51	5 52	5 52	5 50	7 31	2 24
15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY							
28 Sun	Siege of Antwerp begun in 1914	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 48	8 09	3 10
29 Mon	Michaelmas Day	5 53	5 48	5 53	5 47	8 52	3 58
30 Tues	Cyrus Northrop, educator, b. 1834	5 54	5 46	5 54	5 46	9 40	4 46

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 2d, 9h. 22m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 16d, 4h. 32m. P.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 9d, 10h. 54m. P.M. ☾ New Moon, 23d, 11h. 34m. P.M.

Eclipses for 1919, Continued from page 24

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, November 7, visible as follows : Beginning, 5.58 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. Middle of eclipse 6.44 P. M. Ending 7.30 P. M. One-fifth of Moon will be eclipsed.

III. An annular eclipse of the Sun, November 22, visible to the greater part of the United States as a partial eclipse, except to Southern Texas, where it will be annular. At Philadelphia it begins at 7.39 A. M. and ends at 10.24 A. M. One-half the Sun will be obscured.



Poor Richard Says:—A great Talker may be no Fool, but he is one that relies on him.

Pray don't burn my House to roast your Eggs.

An empty bag can not stand upright.

Most folks think they are only ignorant.

Pardoning the Bad is injuring the Good.

Many Princes sin with David, but few repent with him.

Honours change manners.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

By diligence and patience the mouse bit in two the cable.

When you're an Anvil, hold you still;

When you're a Hammer, strike your fill.

If pride leads the van, beggary brings up the rear.

September marks the end of summer and also the end of many amateur gardeners. The wild ducks begin to fly south, and as a result there are more vacant seats in the schoolroom. The blackbirds gather in the tops of dead trees. The mornings are chilly, there is early candle-light, and on the farm chores are finished before supper.

There is scarcely a month in which the temperature is studied more closely with dread of frost. There has never been a killing frost over a large section of the corn-growing states earlier than September 20.

Equinoctial storms have come to be closely associated with the change of seasons, the twenty-first. Weather experts declare vehemently there is no connection between the two, but everybody expects rains and high winds then. Forty per cent of September's days are sunny.

The receipts of cookery are swelled to a volume, but a good stomach excels them all.—*William Penn.*

10th Month OCTOBER, 1919

31 Days



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



		SUN				SUN				MOON			
		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States		Latitude of Middle States		Latitude of Southern States	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Wed	Two-cent letter postage 1883				5 55	5 45	5 54	5 44	10 32	5 35		
2	Thu	Allies' commander, Foch, b. 1851				5 56	5 43	5 55	5 43	11 29	6 24		
3	Fri	Count of Paris visited New York 1890				5 57	5 41	5 56	5 42	morn	7 12		
4	Sat	Niagara Falls power plant begun 1890				5 58	5 40	5 57	5 40	0 28	8 01		
16th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY													
5	Sun	Allies landed at Saloniki 1915				5 59	5 38	5 58	5 39	1 31	8 50		
6	Mon	Peru severed German relations 1917				6 00	5 37	5 58	5 38	2 35	9 39		
7	Tues	Interned German submarine escaped 1917				6 01	5 35	5 59	5 37	3 43	10 30		
8	Wed	U-boat appeared off Atlantic coast 1916				6 02	5 34	5 59	5 36	4 53	11 22		
9	Thu	Germans captured Antwerp 1914				6 03	5 32	6 00	5 35	rises	morn		
10	Fri	United States troops entered trenches 1917				6 04	5 31	6 00	5 34	6 07	0 18		
11	Sat	H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, b. 1863				6 05	5 29	6 01	5 33	6 53	1 15		
17th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY													
12	Sun	Comet discovered by photography 1892				6 06	5 28	6 02	5 31	7 46	2 15		
13	Mon	England declared war on Bulgaria 1915				6 07	5 26	6 02	5 30	8 44	3 16		
14	Tues	W. S. Sims, Vice-Admiral, b. 1858				6 08	5 24	6 03	5 29	9 47	4 17		
15	Wed	Sam Jones, evangelist, b. 1847				6 10	5 23	6 04	5 28	10 53	5 15		
16	Thu	Four German destroyers sunk 1914				6 11	5 21	6 04	5 27	11 58	6 10		
17	Fri	United States flag raised in Alaska 1867				6 12	5 20	6 05	5 26	morn	7 02		
18	Sat	Max. Harden tried for libel 1907				6 13	5 18	6 06	5 24	1 03	7 50		
18th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY													
19	Sun	Italy declared war on Bulgaria 1915				6 14	5 17	6 06	5 23	2 05	8 37		
20	Mon	Oliver Ditson, music publisher, b. 1811				6 15	5 15	6 07	5 22	3 06	9 22		
21	Tues	Russia adopted prohibition 1914				6 16	5 14	6 08	5 21	4 07	10 06		
22	Wed	S. M. Babcock (Babcock tester) b. 1843				6 17	5 12	6 09	5 20	5 06	10 50		
23	Thu	Millerites' Ascension Day 1844				6 18	5 11	6 09	5 19	sets	11 34		
24	Fri	Sarah Hale, author "Mary's Lamb," b. 1788				6 19	5 10	6 10	5 18	5 32	ev. 19		
25	Sat	Asst. Sec. of Agriculture Vrooman b. 1872				6 20	5 08	6 11	5 17	6 08	1 06		
19th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY													
26	Sun	Turn clocks back one hour! *				6 22	5 07	6 12	5 16	6 49	1 53		
27	Mon	Second Liberty Loan closed 1917				6 23	5 05	6 12	5 15	7 35	2 41		
28	Tues	Statue of Liberty dedicated 1886				6 24	5 04	6 13	5 14	8 25	3 29		
29	Wed	Mayor Harrison assassinated, Chicago, 1893				6 25	5 03	6 14	5 13	9 20	4 17		
30	Thu	Russia declared war on Turkey 1914				6 26	5 02	6 14	5 12	10 17	5 05		
31	Fri	Wm. G. McAdoo, U. S. Treasurer, b. 1863				6 27	5 00	6 15	5 11	11 16	5 52		

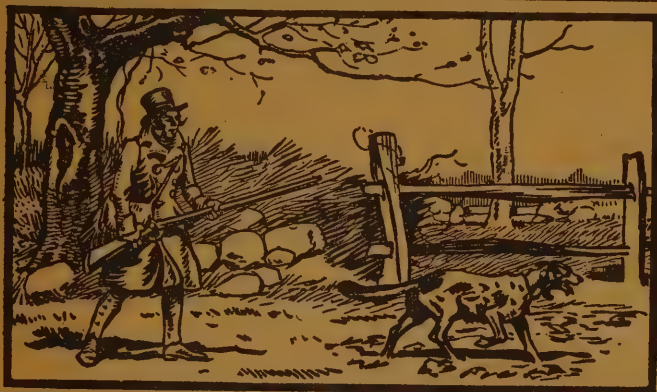
MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ First Quarter, 2d. 3h. 37m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter, 16d. 0h. 5m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 9d. 8h. 39m. A.M. ☾ New Moon, 23d. 3h. 39m. P.M.
 ☾ First Quarter, 31d. 8h. 43m. P.M.

* When clocks are turned back one hour to conform with the daylight saving plan, the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon will be as indicated in the figures above.

Standard Time

A standard of time was adopted by agreement by all the principal railroads of the United States, November 18, 1884. This system divides the United States into four sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour. The first or Eastern section uses the 75th meridian, and



Poor Richard Says:—Retirement does not always secure virtue; Lot was upright in the City, wicked in the Mountain.

Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting.

Men and melons are hard to know.

There is no little enemy.

Bargaining has neither friends nor relations.

If Passion drives, let Reason hold the Reins.

He that lives carnally, won't live eternally.

Innocence is its own defence.

Take this remark from Richard, poor and lame;
Whate'er's begun in anger, ends in shame.

Distrust and caution are the parents of security.

October has lived in spite of four attempts to rename it after emperors. One of the emperor's names was Germanicus. If the month had been named after him, it would probably suffer another change, just as the name "Liberty measles" has come into being.

Ten days were dropped out of the calendar in October, 1582, making the month ten days short. Where those ten days went, nobody knows. When the calendar was figured out, the length of a day was made too long by eleven minutes, and people had been living ahead of the calendar. So the fifth of the month was called the fifteenth to let the calendar catch up.

October brings Indian summer and Hallowe'en. The first of October is fair nine years out of ten when the sun shines. October seldom brings snow.

The very trimming of the vain world would clothe all the naked ones.—*William Penn.*

11th Month NOVEMBER, 1919

30 Days



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



SUN
Latitude
of Middle
States

SUN
Latitude of
Southern
States

MOON
Latitude
of Middle
States

Rises Sets
h. m. h. m.

Rises Sets
h. m. h. m.

Sets Souths
h. m. h. m.

1	Sat	German naval victory near Chile 1914	6 28	4 59	6 16	5 11	morn	6 40
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20th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

2	Sun	Three-cent postage effective 1917	6 29	4 58	6 17	5 10	0 19	7 27
3	Mon	United States troops first met Germans 1917	6 30	4 57	6 18	5 09	1 22	8 16
4	Tues	Disappearing gun patented 1862	6 31	4 56	6 19	5 08	2 29	9 06
5	Wed	England declared war on Turkey 1914	6 33	4 54	6 20	5 07	3 38	9 59
6	Thu	John Philip Sousa, bandmaster, b. 1854	6 34	4 53	6 21	5 06	4 49	10 56
7	Fri	Russian government overthrown 1917	6 35	4 52	6 22	5 05	rises	11 56
8	Sat	Gramophone patent issued 1887	6 36	4 51	6 22	5 04	5 23	morn

21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

9	Sun	Cruiser Emden destroyed 1914	6 37	4 50	6 23	5 03	6 30	0 58
10	Mon	Henry Van Dyke, clergyman, b. 1852	6 39	4 49	6 24	5 03	7 33	2 02
11	Tues	Sugar trust frauds revealed 1909	6 40	4 48	6 25	5 02	8 41	3 03
12	Wed	Remarkable star shower 1833	6 41	4 47	6 26	5 02	9 48	4 02
13	Thu	Cherry mine disaster 1909	6 41	4 46	6 27	5 01	10 54	4 57
14	Fri	Draft classification announced 1917	6 43	4 45	6 28	5 01	11 58	5 47
15	Sat	Saturn's dusky ring discovered 1850	6 45	4 44	6 28	5 00	morn	6 35

22d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

16	Sun	Tiberius, Roman Emperor, b. 42 B. C.	6 46	4 43	6 29	5 00	1 00	7 20
17	Mon	Suez canal opened 1869	6 47	4 43	6 30	5 00	2 01	8 04
18	Tues	Russian grand duke visited New York 1871	6 48	4 42	6 31	4 59	3 00	8 48
19	Wed	Evangelist Billy Sunday b. 1863	6 49	4 41	6 31	4 59	3 59	9 32
20	Thu	Count Tolstoy, reformer, d. 1910	6 50	4 41	6 32	4 59	4 56	10 17
21	Fri	Cattlemen's Convention, St. Louis, 1884	6 51	4 40	6 33	4 59	5 53	11 03
22	Sat	Battle of Cambrai began 1917	6 53	4 39	6 34	4 58	sets	11 50

23d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

23	Sun	Turkey entered the war 1914	6 54	4 39	6 35	4 58	5 32	ev. 37
24	Mon	Eastern railways pooled 1917	6 55	4 38	6 36	4 58	6 21	1 26
25	Tues	Ethelbert Nevin, composer, b. 1862	6 56	4 38	6 37	4 58	7 14	2 14
26	Wed	First street railway car 1832	6 57	4 37	6 38	4 58	8 10	3 02
27	Thu	Thanksgiving Day, banks closed	6 58	4 37	6 39	4 58	9 08	3 48
28	Fri	Detroit surrendered to British 1760	6 59	4 37	6 39	4 58	10 07	4 35
29	Sat	U. S. protested Belgian deportations 1916	7 00	4 36	6 40	4 57	11 09	5 21

1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT

30	Sun	Sam'l L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," b. 1835	7 01	4 36	6 41	4 57	morn	6 07
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MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ Full Moon, 7d. 6h. 35m. P.M. ☽ New Moon, 22d. 10h. 20m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 14d. 10h. 40m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter, 30d. 11h. 47m. A.M.

Standard Time, Continued from page 28

includes all territory lying between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second or Central section uses the 90th meridian, and includes the territory between the last mentioned line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or Mountain section uses the 105th meridian, and includes the territory between the last mentioned line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section uses the 120th meridian, and covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and



Poor Richard Says:— Don't go to the doctor with every distemper, nor to the lawyer with every quarrel, nor to the pot for every thirst.

There's none deceived but he that trusts.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

If you want a neat wife, chuse her on a Saturday.

A penny saved is two pence clear. A pin a-day is a groat a-year. Save and have.

If you have time, don't wait for time.

Tell a miser he's rich, and a woman she's old, you'll get no money of one, nor kindness of t'other.

The noblest question in the world is, *What good may I do in it?*

November might have been called Tiberius had not the Roman emperor declined the honor and said to the Roman senate: "What will you do, Conscript Fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?" meaning that there would not be enough months to go around. It is called November from the Latin word "novem," meaning nine.

This is the month when meteors, or shooting stars, are most numerous. These bodies are not stars at all. Stars are many times larger than the earth, while meteors weigh but a few pounds. The bodies travel through space under the sun's attraction until they overtake the earth or meet it. They are cold, dead bodies, until they strike our atmosphere, when the friction of the air heats them up and makes them bright.

We are apt to be very pert at censuring others, where we will not endure advice ourselves.—*William Penn.*

12th Month DECEMBER, 1919

31 Days



DAYS WEEK AND MONTH



SUN
Latitude
of Middle
States

SUN
Latitude of
Southern
States

MOON
Latitude
of Middle
States

Rises
h. m.

Sets
h. m.

Rises
h. m.

Sets
h. m.

Sets
h. m.

Souths
h. m.

1 Mon	First typewriter patented 1866	7 02	4 35	6 42	4 57	0 12	6 55
2 Tues	U. S. troops landed, Nicaragua, 1909	7 03	4 35	6 43	4 57	1 17	7 45
3 Wed	Secretary of War Baker b. 1871	7 04	4 35	6 43	4 57	2 25	8 38
4 Thu	Ford peace ship sailed 1915	7 05	4 35	6 44	4 57	3 36	9 34
5 Fri	Lloyd George made premier 1916	7 06	4 34	6 45	4 57	4 48	10 35
6 Sat	Explosion wrecked Halifax 1917	7 07	4 34	6 46	4 57	5 01	11 39

2d SUNDAY IN ADVENT

7 Sun	United States declared war on Austria 1917	7 08	4 34	6 47	4 57	rises	morn
8 Mon	Joel C. Harris, "Uncle Remus," b. 1848	7 09	4 34	6 48	4 57	6 18	0 43
9 Tues	British captured Jerusalem 1917	7 10	4 34	6 49	4 57	7 28	1 45
10 Wed	M. W. Baldwin, locomotive builder, b. 1795	7 10	4 34	6 49	4 58	8 38	2 44
11 Thu	Germans doubled navy plans 1899	7 11	4 34	6 50	4 58	9 45	3 38
12 Fri	German peace offer refused 1916	7 12	4 34	6 51	4 58	10 50	4 29
13 Sat	Annexation of Canada proposed 1888	7 13	4 34	6 51	4 58	11 52	5 17

3d SUNDAY IN ADVENT

14 Sun	Amundsen discovered South Pole 1911	7 14	4 35	6 52	4 59	morn	6 02
15 Mon	German-Russian armistice 1917	7 14	4 35	6 53	4 59	0 53	6 46
16 Tues	United States fleet sailed around world 1907	7 15	4 35	6 53	4 59	1 52	7 30
17 Wed	British withdrew from Gallipoli 1915	7 16	4 35	6 54	5 00	2 50	8 15
18 Thu	Lyman Abbott, theologian, b. 1835	7 17	4 35	6 54	5 00	3 47	9 00
19 Fri	President Taft visited Panama 1912	7 17	4 36	6 55	5 01	4 43	9 46
20 Sat	President Wilson's peace note 1916	7 18	4 36	6 55	5 01	5 35	10 34

4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT

21 Sun	Benjamin Franklin reached Paris 1776	7 18	4 37	6 56	5 02	6 26	11 22
22 Mon	Winter begins 4.27 P. M.	7 19	4 37	6 56	5 02	sets	ev. 11
23 Tues	Currency bill signed 1913	7 19	4 38	6 57	5 03	6 04	0 59
24 Wed	First air raid on London 1914	7 20	4 38	6 57	5 03	7 02	1 46
25 Thu	Christmas Day, banks closed	7 20	4 39	6 58	5 04	8 01	2 33
26 Fri	Government took over railroads 1917	7 21	4 39	6 58	5 04	9 01	3 19
27 Sat	Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, b. 1864	7 21	4 40	6 58	5 05	10 03	4 05

1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS

28 Sun	Total eclipse of moon 1917	7 21	4 40	6 59	5 05	11 06	4 51
29 Mon	World's champion dairy cow d. 1917	7 21	4 41	6 59	5 06	morn	5 38
30 Tues	British steamer Persia sunk 1915	7 22	4 42	6 59	5 06	0 11	6 28
31 Wed	Prohibition began in Canada 1918	7 22	4 43	7 00	5 07	1 18	7 20

MOON'S PHASES—Eastern Standard Time

☾ Full Moon, 7d. 5h. 3m. A.M. ☽ New Moon, 22d. 5h. 55m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 14d. 1h. 2m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter, 30d. 0h. 25m. A.M.

Standard Time, Continued from page 30

the time of each section differs from that next to it just one hour. Eastern standard time is just five hours slower than Greenwich local time. Thus, at noon Greenwich it is 7 o'clock A. M., New York City (Eastern time); 6 o'clock A. M., Chicago (Central time); 5 o'clock A. M., Denver (Mountain time), and 4 o'clock A. M., San Francisco (Pacific time). This change of system reduced the time standards used by railroads to four, a great convenience to travelers.



Poor Richard Says:—Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it, is.

Every little makes a mickle.

For 6£ a year you may have use of 100£, if you are a man of known prudence and honesty.

He that spends a groat a-day idly, spends idly above 6£ a year, which is the price of using 100£.

He that idly loses 5s. worth of time, loses 5s., and might as prudently throw 5s. into the river.

He that can take rest is greater than he that can take cities.

The nearest way to come at glory, is to do that for conscience which we do for glory.

'Tis a laudable Ambition, that aims at being better than his neighbours.

December brings the shortest day and the longest night. The sun reaches the lowest point in the sky December 21, and then its position does not seem to change for several days. The length of day does not increase more than a minute or two for a week. Christmas is less than three hours long in Finland, and five hours in parts of Russia. The day is longer in Burmah, giving time to harvest wheat.

Watch the weather closely on Christmas Day, for if the sun shines brightly at noon there will be a heavy crop of apples next year—if a freeze in February does not kill the buds and the codling-moths do not get ahead of the sprayer in the spring. The saying, "A green Christmas makes a full churchyard," refers to the custom of holding services in the churchyard when Christmas was fair.

Lend not beyond thy ability, nor refuse to lend out of thy ability.—*William Penn.*

The Weather Prophet

The weather prophet makes no hasty predictions—not he! He studies the face of the heavens; he holds familiar counsel with the moon; he looks to see if the cloud mackerel are running in the sea of the sky; he looks for stray water-dogs, or circles about the moon and sun.

If he be a full-fledged, dyed-in-the-wool prophet he takes note of the evening and morning. Was the sky red last night? Then the day will be fair. But if the evening was gray and the glowworms were numerous and bright, look out for a shower. Was the morning sky red and lowering, or did the scattering clouds flee before the genial warmth of the sun? All these are signs to aid the weather prophet.

He is not above borrowing hints from the humblest creatures. If it is cloudy and threatening, and he notes the voice of chanticleer rising lustily at a late hour of the forenoon, he is wise; the fowl language of the bird is sweet to his ears, as it says, "Clearing, I tell you! Clearing, I tell you!"

The weather prophet of the farm does not speak in haste and repent at leisure. Sometimes the storm gets there first, and sometimes the sunshine scatters the clouds before his prediction of clearing weather has caused them to retreat to the last trenches of Jupiter Pluvius. But he can not afford to make mistakes; he must be the last word on the weather, and the last word must not be spoken too soon.

The weather prophet usually finds a soft pine stick and a jackknife great aids to inspiration. The size of the stick and the keenness of the knife indicate the time that must of necessity elapse before a satisfactory prediction can be given. If the stick holds out and the storm holds off, and the patience of the questioner fails not, the prophecy will be forthcoming. When the pine stick is used up and the weather prophet stretches himself up to his full height and delivers his

ultimatum with a dignity like that of some prophet of old, saying, "It will rain tomorrow!" it will be well to rush the making of the hay and repair that leak in the barn.

The weather prophet has been years building up his reputation, and he would rather be right than to be President. "Better be sure than sorry," is his motto. When he speaks it is time for us common folk to hustle.

Well Versed in Weather

The discoverer of vaccination, the learned Dr. Edward Jenner, was well versed in weather as well as medicine, as shown by the following verses, credited to him, embodying some of the common signs of rain:

The hollow winds begin to blow,
the clouds look black, the glass is low;
the soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
and spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
the moon in halos hid her head.

The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
for, see! a rainbow spans the sky;
the walls are damp, the ditches smell,
closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark, how the chairs and tables crack!
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
the distant hills are looking nigh.

How restless are the snorting swine;
the busy flies disturb the kine;
low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
the cricket, too, how sharp he sings;
puss, on the hearth, with velvet paws, sits,
wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
and nimbly catch incautious flies.

Though June, the air is cold and still;
the blackbird's mellow voice is shrill.
My dog, so alter'd is his taste,
quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
and see yon rooks, how odd their flight,
they imitate the gliding kite,
and seem precipitate to fall—as if they
felt the piercing ball.

'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow,
our jaunt must be put off tomorrow.

Defer not thy well doing; be not like St. George, who is always a-horseback but never rides on.—*Poor Richard.*

War and the Weather

"With porridgy muck to the knees,
With sky that's a-pouring a flood,
Sure the worst of our foes are the pains
and the woes

Of the rain, and the cold, and the
mud."

One can hardly read the history of any war without realizing that the weather had almost as big a part as the munitions in deciding the outcome. "General Winter" played a great part in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. "The army was in good condition on 6th of November," wrote Napoleon, "and until then the weather had been perfect. The cold began on the 7th and from that time on we lost every night several hundred horses. Soon 30,000 had succumbed and the cavalry was on foot. On the 14th we were without cavalry, artillery and transports. Some men seemed staggered, lost their cheerfulness and good humor, and thought of nothing but disaster and destruction."

The battle of Crecy might have resulted differently if a fearful thunderstorm had not risen just as the two armies had drawn up for a fight. The Genoese bowmen, in whom the French put their faith, neglected to keep their bowstrings covered during the shower, and they were partly useless when they were needed in the battle.

Before the battle of Waterloo it rained all day. On the morning of the battle Napoleon was told by one of his generals to wait a few hours before attacking because he thought the weather would clear. Napoleon waited and the delay benefited the English, because it gave Marshal Blucher time to join Wellington.

Howe was obliged to evacuate Boston in 1776 because of the weather. One day he was told that Washington was assembling his forces on Dorchester Heights, and because their presence there endangered his position, Howe "determined to attack them on the 5th of March," according to the diary

of one of his aides. "But the Wind coming and blowing very hard, the ships were not able to get to their Destination and the attempt became unpracticable: That the stormy weather continuing all next day and night gave to the Enemy time to improve their Works, to bring up their Cannon and to put themselves into such a State of Defense that he could promise himself but little Success in attacking them, and therefore he judged it most advisable to prepare for the evacuation of the Town."

In almost every big battle the weather has favored one side or the other. Sudden changes in weather have played their part in the world war. Several times after the Germans released their poisonous gases the wind shifted in a minute and they had to flee for their lives. The English bless their winter fogs because the zeppelins seldom come across except in clear weather.

The losses of the Zeebrugge raiders in 1918 were due almost entirely to a shift of the wind, which prevented the complete success of the smoke screen. A small craft with smoke apparatus ran in and set up a screen. Then they lit two large flares to mark the entrance of the harbor for the concrete cruisers. Unfortunately, before these could get up, the screen was blown away and the German gunfire quickly destroyed the flares. With nothing to guide them, the cruisers had to proceed by guesswork under heavy fire.

Armies do not go into winter quarters as they used to. That is why so much warm clothing is demanded for the soldiers in the trenches.



If the rain doth
fall
On St. Swith-
in's Day,
'Twill rain at
least
Forty days,
they say!

As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence.—*Poor Richard.*

Seventy Pounds by Parcel Post

Those who are marketing produce by parcel post will be interested to know that their packages may weigh as much as seventy pounds when mailed to points in the first, second and third zones, and fifty pounds when sent to points in all other zones. The packages shall not be greater in size than eighty-four inches in length and girth combined, shall not be such that they are likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and the contents shall be of a character not perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery. Postmasters will advise about the shape of packages and character of contents which can be safely mailed to any point.

Which Way Is South?

One of our far-off friends sends us this method of determining the points of the compass, using an ordinary watch: The directions are to "point the hour hand at the sun, and lay



a pencil or stick exactly half way between the hour hand and the 12 (as shown by the arrow in the accompanying sketch); then the end between the hour and the 12 always points due south." This idea is sufficiently interesting to file away for experiment or use.

How Many Languages Used?

There are 3,500 languages or dialects spoken in the world. More than 130,000,000 people speak English, 100,000,000 speak German, 70,000,000 speak Russian, 45,000,000 speak French, 40,000,000 speak Spanish, 30,000,000 speak Italian and 13,000,000 Portuguese.

Size of a Parade

Rules laid down by the regulations of the United States Army for judging the size of a parade are as follows:

The strength of a body of troops may be estimated from the length of time it takes to pass a given point.

Assuming that infantry in columns of four occupies half a yard per man, cavalry one yard per trooper and artillery in single column per gun or caisson, a given point would be passed in one minute by about 175 infantry, 110 cavalry at a walk, 200 cavalry at a trot and five guns or caissons.

Allowing for spacing between companies, battalions and regiments, all of which is according to mathematical rule, it takes a regiment of 1,000 men divided into battalions just ten minutes to pass, or at the rate of 6,000 an hour. And this supposes no break in the line.

These rules are for trained soldiers used to a long step and to keeping up without straggling. No civilians, even militant suffragettes, could keep up this pace.

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Facts About Belts

Leather belts need protection from moisture; rubber belting works best when the belt is exposed to the weather.

Run leather belts with the grain (hair) side next to the pulley.

The diameter of the pulley should be as great as possible to reduce slipping. The pulley should be a little wider than the belt.

Length of Belts: When it is not convenient to measure the length required, add the diameters of the two pulleys and divide by two. Multiply the quotient by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and add to this product twice the distance between the centers of the shafts, and you have the length of belt required.

There is much difference between imitating a good man and counterfeiting him.—*Poor Richard.*

THE FIRST THREE LIBERTY LOANS

First Liberty Loan Bonds bear three and one-half per cent interest.

Amount of Issue : \$2,000,000,000 authorized. Subscriptions exceeded \$3,000,000,000.

Terms : Thirty years ; date of issue, June 15, 1917 ; date of maturity, June 15, 1947.

Redemption : Redeemable, wholly or in part, at par and accrued interest, June 15, 1932, or any interest date thereafter on six months' notice.

Interest Dates : June 15 and December 15.

Conversion Privilege : Convertible, par for par, into any subsequent issue of bonds bearing higher interest rate and issued during the war ; provided, holders convert within six months from date of new issue.

Tax Provisions : Exempt from normal income tax, graduated additional income taxes and war profits and excess profits taxes, and "all other United States, State and local taxes," except estate and inheritance taxes. Investment in these bonds has no effect on taxable or non-taxable nature of income under the provisions of the federal law for ten per cent tax on undistributed net income of corporations.

Second Liberty Loan Bonds bear four per cent interest.

Amount Sold : \$3,808,766,150.

Terms : Twenty-five years ; date of issue, November 15, 1917 ; date of maturity, November 15, 1942.

Redemption : Redeemable, wholly or in part, at par and accrued interest, November 15, 1927, or any interest date thereafter on six months' notice.

Interest Dates : May 15 and November 15.

Third Liberty Loan Bonds bear four and one-quarter per cent interest.

Amount of Issue : \$3,000,000,000 ; oversubscribed.

Terms : Ten years, date of issue

May 9, 1918 ; date of maturity, September 15, 1928.

Redemption : Not subject to call before maturity.

Interest Dates : March 15 and September 15.

Conversion Privilege : None.

Information About Checks

A cancelled check returned to you from the bank is as good as a receipt. It is a good plan to paste checks right back in your check-book, by taking strips of gummed paper and attaching part to the stub and part to the check.

If your name has not been correctly written on the face of any check paid to you, first write your name on the back just as it appears on the face, and then under that write your name correctly.

Never endorse a check until you are ready either to get it cashed, spend it or deposit it in a bank, for the minute it is endorsed it becomes the same as cash, and if lost the finder may use it.

If you write a check and it is lost, you may issue another just like it and write the word "Duplicate" on the check anywhere ; then notify your bank to pay the check marked "Duplicate" and not the original, should the first check ever be presented.

When paying a large sum of money by check the proper thing to do is to give a certified check. The certified check is only an ordinary check which the cashier of your bank indorses for you. This shows that you actually have that amount of money in the bank, and strangers will take the check as eagerly as cash.

In selling to a stranger who offers a check in payment, especially if the amount is large, it is well to ask that the check be certified before accepting it.

Deposits of checks should be made the same day or the day after they are received. In this way, if accounts are overdrawn, you are not so likely to be the loser.

The wise man says, "It is a wise man's part to keep his tongue close prisoner in his heart."—*Poor Richard*.

Cold Pack Canning

First, use fresh, ripe, firm fruit or vegetables. Grade for ripeness, size and quality.

Second, wash thoroughly, trim or peel.

Third, blanch (dip in boiling water).

Fourth, dip quickly in cold water.

Fifth, have cans hot, rubbers and tops ready. Pack products in cans. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart of vegetables and fill with hot water; use hot sirup for fruits.

Sixth, use only sound rubbers. Screw Mason jar covers down tight, then a quarter of a turn back.

Products	Scald or Blanch	Hot Water Bath at 212°	Steam Pressure 5 lbs.	Pressure Cooker 10-20lbs.
	Min.	Min.	Min.	Min.
Apples	1½	20	8	6
Asparagus	2 to 4	90	50	25
Beans	5	120	60	40
Beets	6	90	60	35
Cabbage	6 to 15	90	60	35
Cauliflower	3 to 6	90	50	25
Corn	5 to 8	180	60	45
Peaches	1 to 2	16	10	5
Pears	1½	20	8	6
Peas	5	120	60	40
Pumpkin	5	90	40	35
Quinces	6	40	25	20
Rhubarb	1 to 2	16	10	5
Spinach	10 to 15	120	50	25
Squash	5	90	40	35
Swt. Potatoes	6	90	60	35
Tomatoes	1 to 3	22	15	10

Seventh, sterilize; use a wash-boiler if you have no canning outfit. Fill boiler with hot water to one inch above top of cans and boil hard for length of time indicated in table above. Count from time water begins to boil. Put a lath rack under cans.

Eighth, lift cans out, tighten covers and set away to cool.

Removing Stains from Clothes

Blood Stains: Rub with common soap in cold water. If necessary, add a teaspoonful of turpentine to the water. If the cloth is thick, apply raw-starch paste to the stain. Renew paste until stain disappears.

Chocolate or Grease Stains: Wash with soap and cold water, to which

borax or ammonia is added. Soften old grease spots with turpentine or lard before washing.

Fruit or Indigo Stains: Spread stained part over a vessel and pour boiling water through the stain. The water should strike with force.

Grass Stains: Wash with soap and cold water. If the fabric has no delicate colors, and the stain is fresh, treat with ammonia water or alcohol. For colored fabrics apply molasses or a paste of soap and baking-soda. Let stand over night.

Ink Stains: Experiment with one corner of the spot; ink varies greatly in composition. If the stain is fresh, soak the stained part in milk. Change the discolored milk for a fresh supply.

Iron Rust: Salt and lemon juice will remove rust stains in white clothes if applied to the spots and the clothes placed in the sun. A second application may be necessary.

Lampblack or Tar Stains: Saturate with kerosene. Wash with soap and water.

Scorched Fabric: Scorched fabrics can be restored if the threads are uninjured. Wet the stained portion, and expose to the sunlight. Repeat.

Spots on Wool or Silk: For wool, dissolve the grease with gasoline or alcohol. A little salt added to gasoline prevents it leaving a ring. For silk, use ether or chloroform.



Many are the joys of
autumn,
Winter days much
pleasure bring;
But the time that we
remember
Comes in April, not
September,
When we whittled out
the whistles
From those willows
by the spring!

Each year one vicious habit rooted out, in time might make the worst man good throughout.—*Poor Richard.*

Be Patriotic and Save the Birds



Photograph by A. A. Allen

Look at this twice then decide to protect the birds. Here is a yellow-billed cuckoo with a tent-caterpillar ready to be fed to the young cuckoo. More birds, less bugs

member, there are no dues, no fines, no assessments whatever. Tell the school-teacher about the Club. We have Clubs in thousands of schools, and there should be one in yours. If you want a two-color Certificate of Membership, enclose ten cents with your Pledge.

Birds are the natural enemies of bugs. Bugs cause a yearly loss of \$1,300,000, 000 to the farmers of the United States. Whatever affects the farmers affects every consumer in the country. We have lots of bugs, but few birds. Increase the number of birds and the bug question is settled.

More Than 855,000 Persons Have Signed This Pledge. Have You?

I desire to become a member of The Liberty Bell Bird Club of The Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the Club.

Copy this Pledge, sign your name, write your address plainly and send it with a three-cent stamp to The Liberty Bell Bird Club, The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Club Button and twenty-page Club Guide will then be sent you free. Re-



Boys, Join This Brotherhood

The Wideawakes were organized January 1, 1916. June 1, 1918, they numbered 28,635, and 421 Clans had been formed. This is an earnest effort to unite the farm boys, develop community spirit, encourage healthful play and keep boys on farms. There is no charge for membership, no dues, no assessments.

Here is the Motto: "Plow a Straight Furrow"; and here is the Pledge:



I desire to become a member of The Wideawakes, and promise to play fair, to lend a helping hand, to believe in farming, and to have a brotherly love for farm boys everywhere.

Copy and sign this Pledge, send it to us and receive The Wideawakes Button and Folder free. For particulars, address The Wideawakes, care of The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and e'er long thou shalt sell thy necessities.—*Poor Richard.*

Facts About Farm Loans

Ten or more farmers may form a Loan Association. Every man who wants to borrow joins the Association.

Preliminary organizations may be made at once, but loans will not be granted till Federal Land Banks are organized.

Write to Secretary of the Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C., for "Circular No. 2."

Pay no money to traveling organizers who profess to represent the Government. No money should be collected or paid for stock or expenses until the Association is chartered.

Each local Association should ask for loans totaling \$20,000, or more. Loans will be made in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000—not exceeding half the appraised value of the land.

Loans are made only on first mortgages. Mortgages will run not less than five years, nor more than forty years.

Amount of Paint Required

Divide the number of square feet of surface to be covered by 200, which gives the number of gallons of paint needed for two coats. Or divide by eighteen to give the pounds of pure ground white lead for three coats.

Wheat Harvests in Other Lands

January: Australia, Chile, Argentina, New Zealand.

February and March: East India, Upper Egypt.

April: Lower Egypt, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico, Cuba.

May: Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas, Florida.

June: Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Southern France, California, Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri.

July: Roumania, Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, Southern Eng-

land, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New England, Upper Canada.

August: Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Dakota, Lower Canada, Manitoba.

September and October: Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Northern Russia.

November: Peru and South Africa.

December: Burmah.

The illustrations opposite the calendar pages in this Almanac are redrawn from An Old Farmer's Almanac, by Edward Penfield.

Treating Oats for Smut

Dry Method: Mix one pint of formaldehyde with one pint of water and spray the solution on the oats with a small hand sprayer, shoveling the grain the while. One quart of the solution will treat fifty bushels. When treated, shovel the grain into a pile and cover for five hours with sacks.

Sprinkling Method: Moisten the oats thoroughly with a solution of one pint of formaldehyde in forty gallons of water. Forty gallons will treat sixty bushels. Shovel into a pile and cover with sacks for several hours or over night. Sow when dry enough, or dry thoroughly if stored.

Dipping Method: Put grain in a gunny sack and dip into a barrel of solution for five minutes. Drain the sacks and pour the oats out to dry.



Barefooted in the spring!

What joy it used to bring

To be the first who dared to go

Without the shoes that bothered so,

While every other boy who saw

Was filled with envy and with awe!

Let our fathers and grandfathers be valued for *their* goodness, ourselves for our own.—*Poor Richard.*

Measuring Feed

Corn in Crib: To find the exact number of bushels of well-settled ear corn in a crib, multiply together the length, height and width in inches and divide the product by 3,888. Another method that is simpler is to multiply together the length, height and width in feet and then multiply the product by four. Cut off the right-hand figure and the remaining figures will represent the bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

Estimating Hay in Stacks: It is necessary to find the length, width, and the distance from the ground on one side, over the top, to the ground on the other side. Add the width and the "over" and divide by four. Multiply the resulting number by itself, then multiply by the length. For hay in the stack ninety days, divide by 512, and for 120 days, divide by 485. The answer will be the approximate number of tons in the stack.

All of the Walt Mason poems in this Almanac are copyrighted by The George Matthew Adams Service, to whom we are indebted for the privilege of using them.

The Thankless Job

By Walt Mason

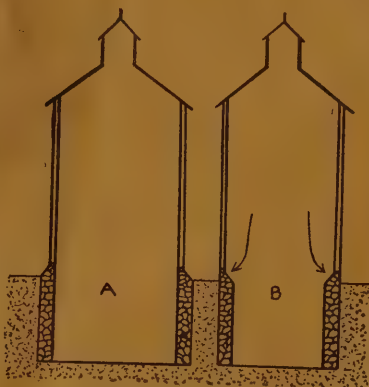
There's nothing but tears for the man who steers our ship o'er the troubled sea; there's nothing but grief for the Nation's chief; whoever that chief may be. Whatever he does, he can hear the buzz of critics as thick as flies; and all of his aims are sins and shames, and nothing he does is wise. There's nothing but kicks for the man who sticks four years to the White House chair; and his stout heart aches and his wishbone breaks and he loses most of his hair. There's nothing but growls and the knockers' howls, and the spiteful slings and slams; and the vile cartoons and the dish of prunes and a chorus of tinkers' dams. Oh, we humble skates in our low estates,

who fuss with our garden sass, should view the woes of the men who rose above and beyond the mass, and be glad today that we go our way mid quiet and peaceful scenes; should thankfully take the hoe and rake, and wrestle with spuds and greens.

Size of Silo Needed

No. of Cows	Pounds Required Daily	Size of Silo Needed		
		Diameter Feet	Height Feet	Capacity Tons
6	240	9	20	22
9	360	10	24	34
13	520	10	30	47
15	600	12	26	55
20	800	12	32	74
25	1000	12	38	94
30	1200	14	34	109
35	1400	14	38	128
40	1600	16	34	143
45	1800	16	38	167
50	2000	16	40	180

One ton of silage requires fifty cubic feet of space. This table is based on forty pounds of silage a day for each cow.



When building a silo, avoid ledges such as are shown in B; these prevent proper settling of the silage.

The poor have little—beggars none; the rich too much—enough not one.—*Poor Richard.*

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED

An army corps is 60,000 men; an infantry division is 19,000 men; infantry brigade, 7,000; regiment of infantry, 3,600.

A battalion is 1,000 men; company, 250 men; platoon, 60 men.

A corporal's squad is 11 men.

A field artillery brigade is 1,300 men; a firing squad is 20 men.

A supply train has 283 men.

A machine gun battalion has 296 men; engineers' regiment, 1,098 men.

An ambulance company has 66 men; a field hospital has 55 men.

A medicine attachment has 13 men.

A major general leads the field army and also each army corps; a brigadier general heads each infantry brigade; a colonel heads each regiment; a lieutenant colonel is next in rank below a colonel; a major heads a battalion; a captain heads a company; a lieutenant heads a platoon; a sergeant is next below a lieutenant.

Soldiers' Allotments

The Government requires that a soldier make an allotment of as much as \$15 a month to his wife or child. To this the Government adds \$15 a month for his wife or child.

If there be a wife and one child, \$25 is allowed by the Government. If there be a wife and two children, \$32 is allowed, with \$5 per month for each additional child.

If there be no wife, but one child, the Government allows \$5 a month; two children, \$12.50 a month; three children, \$20; four children, \$30, with \$5 additional for each additional child.

If there be but one parent, and the soldier requests allotment, \$10 a month will be allowed in addition to the \$15 given by soldier; two parents, \$20 a month.

For each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent dependent on soldier, \$5 is allowed by the Government.

Our Country's Products

While the United States embraces but seven per cent of the world's area, and only six per cent of the population, yet in 1917 the United States produced:

Seventy per cent of the world's corn.

Sixty-six per cent of the cotton.

Sixty-six per cent of the petroleum.

Fifty per cent of the copper.

Forty per cent of the coal.

Twenty-five per cent of the wheat.

Forty per cent of the railroads.

Thirty per cent of the wealth.

Flowers Follow Battles

Apparently there is a strange relation existing between battlefields and wild flowers. Macauley tells us how after the battle of Landen, in the Netherlands, in 1693, between the French army and the English under King William III, where more than 20,000 men were left unburied on the field, the soil broke forth in the following year into millions upon millions of scarlet poppies, covering the entire battlefield as if with a vast sheet of rich red. An identically similar occurrence is reported to have taken place 123 years later in the same region, when in the summer of the year following the victory of Waterloo the entire battlefield was ablaze with scarlet poppies. The same springing up of scarlet poppies everywhere on the battlefields, some months after the battle, has taken place in France in the recent war, and might be made the subject of interesting research.



All fishermen have been the same

Since Izaak Walton played the game.

They may come home all tired and burned

Without a fish to give them glory,
But fisher never yet returned
Without a most amazing story.

Tart words make no friends; spoonful of honey will catch more flies than gallon of vinegar.—*Poor Richard.*

RANK OF SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS

Soldiers' Collar Discs



Engineers



Device for Regulars
worn on right collar



Ordnance



Quartermaster
Corps



Hospital
Corps



Signal
Corps



Electrician



Band
Musicians



Gen. Recruiting
Service



Cavalry



Field Artillery



Coast Artillery



Infantry



N.C.S. Cavalry



N.C.S. Engineer

Discs worn on left collar of enlisted men.
The U. S. disc on the right.

Chevrons on Soldiers' Sleeves



Regimental
Sergeant Major



Regimental
Supply Sergeant



Color
Sergeant



Battalion
Sergeant Major



First Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal



Lance Corporal

Army Officers' Shoulder Loops



1



2



3



4



5



6

7

8

1, Major General; 2, Brigadier General;
3, Colonel; 4, Lieutenant Colonel (silver
leaf); 5, Major (gold leaf); 6, Captain;
7, 1st Lieutenant; 8, 2d Lieutenant

We are indebted to Gillette Safety Razor Co. for the use of illustrations on this page.

MEANING OF BADGES ON UNIFORMS

The ribbon bands $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, worn over officers' breast pockets, stand for honors won and campaigns served in. There are ten of these badges. The most coveted is the Congressional Medal of Honor, white stars on field of light-blue silk; awarded only by Congress. Certificate of Merit Badge, two red, white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, is conferred by the President. Philippines Congressional Medal, blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white, and blue, the blue being on the outermost edges. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after conclusion of the Spanish-American

war to put down the Philippine insurrection. Civil War, equal-sized bands of blue and gray. Indian Wars, bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red. Spanish Campaign, alternating stripes of yellow and blue. Philippine Campaign, blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges. Cuban Occupation, blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes; blue borders. Cuban Pacification, broad olive-drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue; the red on outermost edges. China Campaign, broad band of yellow, narrow borders of blue. Ribbons for gallantry, worn farthest to the left.

Tim and his handsaw are good in their place, tho' not fit for preaching or shaving a face.—*Poor Richard.*

Prophecies Coming True

"When pictures look alive with movement free;
When ships like fishes swim below the sea;
When men outstripping birds can scout the sky,
Then half the world deep drenched in blood shall die."

Thus Mother Shipton wrote in the sixteenth century; and her prophecy is being fulfilled. Hers is only one of many prophecies being fulfilled.

For years people predicted the world war. Away back in 1748 Margaretta Stoffel said: "Remote eastern nations shall be invited by a German monarch to assist him, but west and south shall rise against them, and on the banks of a great river the eastern hordes shall be put to the sword."

A Japanese prophecy written in 1795 reads: "When men shall fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against one another."

"In the twentieth century the forces of anti-Christ will work through a monarch who will claim to be inspired by God, but whose actions will be demoniacal," said a French prediction.

A prophecy in 1892 by a Russian named Bloch described No Man's Land and barricades of barbed wire as accurately as though he had seen them. He predicted a world war

that would be fought by 10,000,000 soldiers.

Another prophecy made in 1881 by Braudes, a Dane, says: "Germany will stand solitary, cut off, hated by her neighbors. Then will come great wars and struggles."

"Germany will begin the war by throwing itself on France, and then will turn against Russia," read a prediction in 1892.

"The Balkan war will leave a spark that will explode the powder magazine of Europe and bring on a world conflict that will begin in 1914," said a more recent prediction. And another, just before the beginning of the world war, said: "Belgium as a state will have a shorter life to live than she has already lived."

Recipes for Making Soap

Cold Process: One can of lye dissolved in two quarts of water. Add this to five pounds of grease, being careful that the grease has not been overheated. Stir thoroughly and slowly until soap is produced.

Hard Soap: One can of lye in four quarts of water. Add this solution to six pounds of grease or tallow. Boil slowly and stir until soap is produced.

Soft Soap: One can of lye in three gallons of water. Add this to five pounds of grease or tallow. Boil, stirring slowly, until soap is produced.

A Fly's Multiplication Table

Date	Number of Flies	Number of Eggs Laid
June 1	1	120
June 10	60	7,200
June 20	3,600	432,000
June 30	216,000	25,920,000
July 10	12,960,000	1,555,200,000
July 20	777,600,000	93,312,000,000
July 30	46,656,000,000	5,598,720,000,000
Aug. 9	2,799,390,000,000	335,923,200,000,000
Aug. 19	167,961,600,000,000	20,155,392,000,000,000
Aug. 29	10,077,696,000,000,000	1,209,323,520,000,000,000
Sept. 8	604,661,760,000,000,000	72,559,411,200,000,000,000
Sept. 18	36,279,705,600,000,000,000	4,353,564,672,000,000,000,000
Sept. 28	4,353,564,672,000,000,000,000	

The busy man has few idle visitors; to the boiling pot the flies come not.—*Poor Richard.*

TIME AND TEMPER SAVERS

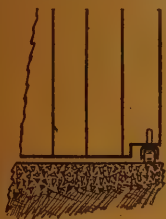
Whittling a Large Cork Down to make it fit a smaller medicine bottle is usually an unsatisfactory job. Here is a better way: Cut two clefts at right angles, as shown, and then you can neatly and easily force the cork into the smaller bottle without wasting time or temper.



To Get Over a Wire Fence Easily and safely, make a device like that shown in the drawing. The high posts are to hold on by as you step over. The upper wire has a guard of wood to keep it from catching your clothes. By making such a stile as this you avoid the necessity of crawling between or over wires.



A Sagging Door is an abomination. And still it seems almost impossible to keep heavy doors from sagging. I was visiting a farmer friend the other day who could say, "Let 'em sag!" for he had placed casters on the doors of his new garage, as shown in the illustration. Of course this would not work on a common dirt floor, but he had a cement floor with a cement approach, and the plan worked like a charm for him.



A Pipe-Wrench is frequently needed when none is at hand. By placing a square-headed machine screw against the lower jaw of an ordinary monkey-wrench in the manner shown in the drawing, small pipes may be turned. This idea has often helped us out in emergencies.



To Make a Self-Locking Gate, use a heavy wire bent into the form shown by the heavy black lines in the accompanying illustration. This is attached with a bolt to a piece of 2 x 4, screwed to the gate-post at right angles. When the gate is to be opened, this wire catch is lifted by the loop shown at the top. When the gate is given a swing toward the post the lock fastens and holds the gate automatically.



A Burglar-Proof Lock is something Our Folks will not always find on the hotel door when they are away from home. Here is a method of making an ordinary lock burglar-proof. Take a stout piece of wire and bend it in the shape shown, then hang it on the door-knob and put the ends through the key. The key can't be turned by anybody outside when once thus fixed.



Dose Your Umbrella Slip at the upper spring catch? The chances are that the catch has worn down so that it looks like the one in Fig. 1. Five minutes' work with a three-cornered file will make the catch like Fig. 2, making a secure ledge for the



little piece that shoves the ribs up when opening the umbrella. After fixing up an umbrella in this way you must watch it more closely than before, because people will be twice as likely to borrow it from the rack. Then your time and temper will both be lost.

He that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.—*Poor Richard.*

Flag Observances

In a parade the flag should always have the place of honor. The custom of standing and uncovering the head is generally observed by civilians when the flag goes by.

It is a custom to display the flag on Washington's Birthday, February 22; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day, May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner. When several flags are displayed on a pole, the United States flag should fly at the top.

Officially, over only three buildings does the flag fly day and night—the National Capitol and the adjacent office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Salaries in the Army

	Monthly	Yearly
General	\$833.33	\$10,000
Lieutenant General	750.00	9,000
Major General	666.67	8,000
Brigadier General	500.00	6,000
Colonel	333.33	4,000
Lieutenant Colonel	291.67	3,500
Major	250.00	3,000
Captain	200.00	2,400
1st Lieutenant	166.67	2,000
2d Lieutenant	141.67	1,700

Soldiers' Risks

A military hospital in Canada, basing its computations on the experiences of Canadian soldiers in the war, furnishes these statistics:

Only one man dies from disease as against ten to fifteen who fell victims of various diseases in other wars.

But ten per cent of the Canadian soldiers disabled on the battlefields are rendered unfit physically to engage in their former occupations.

The boy who goes to the front has twenty-nine chances to come home as against one that he will be killed. He

has ninety-eight chances to recover against two that he will die because of wounds received in battle.

There is one chance in 500 that he will lose an arm or a leg.

Soldiers' Hat Cords

Infantry	Blue cord on hat
Cavalry	Yellow cord
Artillery	Red cord
Engineers	Red and white cord
Signal corps	Salmon and white cord
Medical dept.	Maroon cord
Ordnance	Black and red cord
Quartermaster corps	Buff cord
Commis'd offi'rs	Gold and black cord

Put in the Medicine Chest

A mixture of glycerine and bay rum, with ten drops of carbolic acid added to each two ounces for chapped hands.

Castor-oil and Epsom salts for use as cathartics.

Some common baking-soda for burns. Ground mustard for plasters and an emetic.

Tincture of Jamaica ginger for colic. Essence of peppermint. Use one drop in a glass of warm water for nausea.

A bottle of arnica for bruises.

A small hard-rubber syringe for earache and injecting antiseptic into wounds.

Small spool of adhesive plaster.

A small hot water bottle for babies, earache, etc.

A pound of absorbent cotton. Bandages, one, two and three inches wide.



The wealthy for their health may go to mountain camps or Rockaway. 'Tis well for poorer folks to know an onion keeps the "Doc" away.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.—*Poor Richard.*

LIST OF STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS

(Post-office address in italics, followed by the name of director in charge.)

ALABAMA— <i>Auburn</i> , J. F. Dugger	MONTANA— <i>Bozeman</i> , F. B. Linfield
ALASKA— <i>Sitka</i> , C. C. Georgeson	NEBRASKA— <i>Lincoln</i> , E. A. Burnett
ARIZONA— <i>Tucson</i> , R. H. Forbes	NEVADA— <i>Reno</i> , S. B. Doten
ARKANSAS— <i>Fayetteville</i> , M. Nelson	NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Durham</i> , J. C. Kendall
CALIFORNIA— <i>Berkeley</i> , T. F. Hunt	NEW JERSEY— <i>New Brunswick</i> , J. G. Lipman
COLORADO— <i>Fort Collins</i> , C. P. Gillette	NEW MEXICO— <i>State College</i> , Fabian Garcia
CONNECTICUT— <i>Storrs</i> , E. H. Jenkins	NEW YORK— <i>Geneva</i> , W. H. Jordan
DELAWARE— <i>Newark</i> , H. Hayward	N. CAROLINA— <i>West Raleigh</i> , B. W. Kilgore
FLORIDA— <i>Gainesville</i> , P. H. Rolfs	N. DAKOTA— <i>Agricult'l College</i> , C. W. Randlett
GEORGIA— <i>Experiment</i> , H. P. Stuckey	OHIO— <i>Wooster</i> , C. E. Thorne
GUAM— <i>Island of Guam</i> , A. C. Hartenbower	OKLAHOMA— <i>Stillwater</i> , W. L. Carlyle
HAWAII— <i>Honolulu</i> , J. M. Westgate	OREGON— <i>Corvallis</i> , A. B. Cordley
IDAHO— <i>Moscow</i> , J. S. Jones	PENNSYLVANIA— <i>State College</i> , R. L. Watts
ILLINOIS— <i>Urbana</i> , E. Davenport	PORTO RICO— <i>Mayaguez</i> , D. W. May
INDIANA— <i>LaFayette</i> , C. G. Woodbury	RHODE ISLAND— <i>Kingston</i> , B. L. Hartwell
IOWA— <i>Ames</i> , C. F. Curtiss	S. CAROLINA— <i>Clemson College</i> , C. C. Newman
KANSAS— <i>Manhattan</i> , W. M. Jardine	S. DAKOTA— <i>Brookings</i> , J. W. Wilson
KENTUCKY— <i>Lexington</i> , T. P. Cooper	TENNESSEE— <i>Knoxville</i> , H. A. Morgan
LOUISIANA— <i>Baton Rouge</i> , W. R. Dodson	TEXAS— <i>College Station</i> , B. Youngblood
MAINE— <i>Orono</i> , C. D. Woods	UTAH— <i>Logan</i> , F. S. Harris
MARYLAND— <i>College Park</i> , H. J. Patterson	VERMONT— <i>Burlington</i> , J. L. Hills
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Amherst</i> , W. P. Brooks	VIRGINIA— <i>Blacksburg</i> , A. W. Drinkard, Jr.
MICHIGAN— <i>East Lansing</i> , R. S. Shaw	WASHINGTON— <i>Pullman</i> , I. D. Cardiff
MINNESOTA— <i>St. Paul</i> , R. W. Thatcher	WEST VIRGINIA— <i>Morgantown</i> , J. L. Coulter
MISSISSIPPI— <i>Agricultural College</i> , E. R. Lloyd	WISCONSIN— <i>Madison</i> , H. L. Russell
MISSOURI— <i>Columbia</i> , F. B. Mumford	WYOMING— <i>Laramie</i> , H. G. Knight

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEATHER BUREAU—C. F. Marvin	BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES—L. M. Estabrook
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—J. R. Mohler	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY—L. O. Howard
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—W. A. Taylor	BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—E. W. Nelson
FOREST SERVICE—H. S. Graves	OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS—L. W. Page
BUREAU OF SOILS—Milton Whitney	MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZ'N—C. J. Brand
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY—C. L. Alsberg	DIRECTOR EXTENSION WORK—A. C. True

Where To Get Information About Farming

Any person can secure information about growing crops, stock and the like, by writing to his State Experiment Station, to the heads of the various Bureaus in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The addresses of the State Experiment Stations, as well as the names of the chiefs or directors of the different Bureaus in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, are given above.

The Department of Agriculture sends out free bulletins about agriculture each year, and many of them are of great value to farmers. To secure such bulletins, write to the Secretary of Agriculture and ask for a list of available bulletins, choose what are desired and send for them. Several hundred bulletins are available. Also send to your State Experiment Station for free bulletins. Call on your county agricultural agent when you need help about your farming. We'll send you his address.

The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies, than the fool from his friends.—*Poor Richard*.

Travelers

By Walt Mason

DOWN this little world we travel, headed for the land of Dawn, sawing wood and scratching gravel, here today, tomorrow gone! Down our path of doubts and dangers, we are toddling, mile on mile, transient and inquiring strangers, dumped into this world a while. Let us make the journey pleasant for the little time we stay; all we have is just the Present—all we need is just Today. Let's encourage one another as we push along the road, saying to a jaded brother: "Here, I'll help you with your load!" Banish scorn and vain reviling, banish useless tears and woe; let us do the journey smiling, all our hearts with love aglow. Let us never search for sorrow, since the journey is so brief; here today and gone tomorrow, what have we to do with grief? Down this little world we wander, strangers from some unknown spheres, headed for the country yonder where they have no sighs or tears; let us therefore cease complaining, let us be no longer glum; let us all go into training for the joyful life to come!

Tribute to Our Flag

By Henry Ward Beecher

A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only but the nation itself; and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the government, the principles, the truth, the history, which belong to the nation that sets it forth. As at early dawn the stars stand first and then it grows light, and then as the sun advances that light breaks into banks and streaming lines of color, the glowing red and intense white striving together and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent, so on the American flag, stars and beams of many-colored light shine out together. And wherever the flag comes and men behold it, they see only light, and every fold significant of liberty.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our Country's flag about our heartstrings; and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battlefields of our fathers, let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will, in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and everywhere they have led the brave to victory. They have floated over our cradles; let it be our prayer and struggle that they shall float over our graves.

With the old almanack and the old year, leave thy old vices, tho' ever so dear.—*Poor Richard.*

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Franklin Helped Organize Our First Army

IT is to Franklin that we must give a large part of the credit for founding our first Army, a mere handful of men compared with our present national Army. As soon as General Washington took command of the small Army at Cambridge, Mass., in 1775, he sent word to the Congress which was meeting at Philadelphia that he had neither clothes, nor money, nor supplies for his Army, and that the soldiers were beginning to leave him. Immediately Franklin and two other members of Congress, Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, and Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, were appointed to meet Washington and try to devise some plan for taking care of the Army. Franklin was appointed because of his experience and his splendid record as a public servant at home and in England, and also because he was acquainted with General Washington, having met him at the time of Braddock's defeat, when young Washington distinguished himself by his bravery.

The three commissioners left Philadelphia October 4, and arrived in Cambridge thirteen days later. Franklin resigned from the Pennsylvania Assembly and the Committee of Safety before leaving Philadelphia. These commissioners met General Washington and his Officers and stayed four days in Cambridge. Plans for establishing and supporting the Army were successfully devised, Franklin taking the leading part and suggesting many of the most valuable ideas. Six weeks later the commissioners arrived in Philadelphia.

General Washington admired Franklin greatly, both as a friend and as a statesman. One of his several letters to Franklin was written the year before Franklin died. It says in part: "If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must find the most pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain. And I flatter myself that you will not be ranked among the least grateful occurrences of your life to be assured that as I retain my memory, you will be recollected with respect, veneration and affection by your sincere friend, GEORGE WASHINGTON."